MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XIII　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JULY 10TH, 1920　NUMBER 6

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON or before July 13 or some three days from the publication of this issue of the *Review*, either Japan or Great Britain must serve notice regarding intentions to revise the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—if either country desires revision. If no revision is desired, then the agreement remains in force in its old form automatically. There have been thorough discussions of this important matter from both the American and Chinese standpoints in these columns in the last few weeks, so it is not necessary to go into the matter further—except to call attention to the significant protest handed to Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister to China, by a number of Chinese organizations in Shanghai last week. The British Minister is now on his way to England and the intention of the Chinese is that he personally deliver the memorandum which expresses the viewpoint of the Chinese people to the British government and to the people of England. The Chinese organizations that signed the statement are as follows: Educational Association of Kiangsu Province, Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Bankers' Association, Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, Shanghai Educational Association, Shanghai Fire Brigade Association, Western Returned Students Union, World's Chinese Students' Federation, Overseas Federation, Chinese Christian Union and the National Association of Vocational Education of China. Few will question the ability of these organizations to express the viewpoint of the intelligent classes of the Chinese people. From the standpoint of Americans in the Orient and America in general, the most interesting phase of the memorandum is that which calls attention to the motives back of the original agreement. It was the growing menace of Germany in Europe and Russia in Asia that provided the stimuli for Great Britain and Japan to enter

into this compact. Now with Germany and Russia eliminated, what further menace now exists. Can it be America? "The United States of America is the only Power that has the strength to be a menace to their (Great Britain and Japan) interests in the East, but history has demonstrated America's disinterestedness in China. She is not likely to change overnight her traditional policy of friendship for China, her Hay doctrine of the 'Open Door' and equal opportunities, to an aggressive attitude," says the Chinese memorandum. The statement in full appears elsewhere in this issue.

WHILE Chinese piece goods dealers in Shanghai are suffering heavily in consequence of the rise of the value of gold and other reasons and are at a loss to know what they should do now that the Manchester firms have refused to entertain their suggestions regarding cancellation of orders, Chinese yarn and cotton goods dealers in Tientsin are faring no better. With the continual decline of exchange, the loss which the Tientsin merchants are suffering has been increased to many millions of dollars. Many yarn shops in that port are panic-stricken, and the situation is just as hopeless there as in Shanghai. Leading citizens of Tientsin are endeavoring to revive the Cotton Guild, which was dissolved last year on account of the students' movement, as a measure to ascertain the actual amount of losses sustained or to be sustained so that means may be devised to avert the impending panic. In the meantime, Japanese merchants with whom orders for yarn were placed have been pressing the Chinese merchants for payment as some of the goods have already arrived in Tientsin, and have threatened to bring action against them in the event of their failure to take delivery of the goods. One of the ways suggested to help out the Chinese cotton goods merchants is to establish a bank similar to the Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli. The later bank was established about ten years ago under a like circumstance. There was a heavy speculation on cotton yarn, and the German merchants as well as merchants from England, France and Japan were involved in the speculation. The loss of the Chinese merchants then was, however, not so great as this time; it amounted to about $10,000,000. With the permission of the Central government and the assistance of then Viceroy of Chihli, a credit bank was promoted, its capital coming from the firms concerned. Whatever profits it made were used for the partial return of the debts of these merchants. That bank has recently issued an announcement to the effect that all the debts had been cleared up and that its function has thus been fulfilled and that it now will undergo a reorganization so that it may become an ordinary bank with its total capitalization of $6,000,000 to be subscribed by the public. The successful completion of the mission of the Chihli Commercial Guarantee Bank induces many prominent leaders in Tientsin to consider the advisability of launching another bank to prevent a general bankruptcy which is threatening many of the Tientsin cotton goods merchants. If this solution is found to be practicable for the Tientsin case, it might be looked into by the Chinese merchants at Shanghai and may be adopted by them to remove the anomaly created by the refusal of the Manchester firms to consider favorably their application for permission to cancel some of the contracts. There is of course the alternative that present banks may be able to carry the burden.

FIVE of the graduates of the Peking Government University will sail this summer for the United States for higher education. Their expenses will be entirely met by Mr. H. Y. Moh, China's cotton magnate of Shanghai. Unlike many other wealthy Chinese who would not spend a cent for educational or philanthropic purposes although they have much money for sing-song girls, Mr. Moh, though a young man of under forty, has discovered the secret of happiness by judiciously loosening his purse string for the education of Chinese young men and for the betterment of social conditions in the country. Early in the year, he sent a letter to Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking University, pledging to support five students in America annually at $1,200 each, and send them to Europe after their graduation in American universities for a continental education for an unlimited number of years, and asking the assistance of Chancellor Tsai to select the best graduates of his institution of learning for the scholarships. He was prompted by the failure of so many Chinese who have received foreign education to donate the scholarships. The recipients of the gift, who were chosen by a committee of professors of the University consisting of Dr. Hu Suh, Dr. Chiang Monling, Professor L. K. Tao, are Lo Chia-lung, Kang Pei-chin, Tuan Hsi-peng, Wang Chinhsien and Chow Ping-ling. All of them are good Chinese writers, have been contributors to modern magazines such as the *Renaissance* and *La Jenuesse* and have been active in the students' movement. They believe in social reform of China and her people. They will all join the New School for Social Research in New York. Upon their completion of education in that institution, they will proceed to Europe for travel and study.

THE owners of the large native tobacco company have likewise turned their attention in a similar direction. They have recently advertised extensively in the Chinese newspapers through-

out the country that the first examination for the selection of fifteen students to be sent abroad for education every year will be held some time in August at Shanghai. They have decided to send altogether forty-five students to foreign countries, namely, fifteen students each year. Mr. Chien Chao-nan, one of the promoters of the company, will support five of the fifteen students annually, while the other ten will be supported by the company. The conditions on which these scholarships will be granted are rather simple. To begin with, the scholarships will be given only to poor, worthy graduates of technical colleges or universities, government or mission, in China, who have no influence whatsoever with which to obtain government scholarships. The advertisement then goes on to explain that in China thus far, government scholarships, as a rule, are awarded to those who are either influential or sons of rich men who are more than able to send all their children abroad and support them themselves whereas those who are poor and are actually worthy of government assistance seldom get scholarships. Another condition is that the students chosen must confine their studies to agricultural, industrial, technical and commercial subjects and that they will be assigned special courses in accordance with their aptitude as is shown in their examination papers. Letters have been sent by Mr. Chien to the following eighteen institutions of learning inviting them to send two of the best students from each institution to Shanghai for examinations (their travelling expenses will be paid by the company) which will be conducted by well known educationalists in the building of the World's Chinese Students' Federation: The Peking Government University, Peiyang University, Peking University, St. John's University, Futan University, Shanghai Baptist College, Nanyang Technical College, Tangshan Engineering College, Nankai University, Shansi University, Shantung University, Boone University, Yale College, Nanking University, Union Medical College, Canton Christian College, Soochow University, Hangchow University.

A few lessons can be profitably learned by the Chinese government from these two personal endeavors to encourage the higher education of Chinese young men. The first lesson appears to us to be that the present system of granting scholarships as is in vogue in a number of government institutions of learning, including the Tsing Hua College, needs to be reformed. Children of influential parents can always gain admission to Tsing Hua College, which was founded with a portion of the American share of the Boxer indemnity returned by the American government and people. Once, a former Minister of Communications and Finance, had sons studying in Tsing Hua, one admitted as a native of Kiangsu, and the other as a native of Kansu, two provinces being over a thousand miles apart. Whenever there is a vacancy in Tsing Hua scholarships for one province, that vacancy is usually filled by a son of a high official who is so powerful that he can inflict severe punishment upon the President of Tsing Hua if his son is not admitted. In consequence, worthy poor pupils are deprived of chances to secure a high education. The total result is that sons of rich persons, who are usually idle, turn out frequently to be poor students in America and adopt loafing as their profession upon their return to China, whereas ambitious poor students have no opportunity to development of their intellects. It is high time that this state of affairs is being looked into by those who are entrusted with the educational welfare of the people, and that it be immediately remedied. The hope is expressed that countries like Great Britain, Japan and France, which are contemplating the return of their shares of the Boxer indemnity to China for educational purposes will see to it that such fund is not going to be spent upon rich men's sons who really do not need it, and that no corruption will be introduced into the system for the selection of students to be sent abroad for education. This may be another lesson to be learned by the government from private enterprise.

John Dewey's Responsibility for American Opinion

BY C. F. REMER

THERE is a second, an other, side to this adventure on the part of John Dewey into China. What Dewey has to say to the Chinese is of great importance and of the first importance to the Chinese. What Dewey has said and has still to say to the people of America about China is also of great importance, but there is this difference that this side of the matter is of first importance to the American and especially to the American who lives in China.

Perhaps the most needed of all things in the international relations of America and of England today is a liberal attitude toward China. It has been pointed out in a previous article that Dewey's thought is grounded upon modern science and upon democracy. His thought is not of the apologetic sort; it is experimental. This makes him a liberal thinker in the true sense; there is an air of freedom and hope about him. He does not, as so many do, pay lip service to liberalism while his mind is set upon the main chance and "safety first."

This is what makes his contribution to an American policy toward China of such first-rate importance. The responsibility is upon his shoulders. He must do his part to give concrete and definite content to such a policy and to get America to give it real consideration.

Dewey's essays upon the Chinese situation that have appeared in such magazines as the *New Republic* and *Asia* give every evidence that he will live up to the expectations of his friends and the responsibilities of his peculiar opportunity. His openness and vigor of mind are shown by the sort of questions he has asked himself about China as he has gone about in the country.

This, for instance, is one of the questions that needs to be answered: Why did feudalism, when it broke up in Europe and in Japan, leave the field to some sort of centralized nationalism? and why did it not do so in China? If the West and Japan achieved centralized unity from feudalism and China did not, what hope is there that China will ever achieve it? By what means, in the absence of the feudal machinery, can such centralized nationalism be brought about? These are questions to which one finds some approach in Dewey's writings since he has been in this country.

There are other instances at hand. Writers on China have spent much time and energy upon the investigation and the discussion of the economic effects of China's great population. The other effects—we may, I suppose, call them psychological or social—have never been as fully considered as they ought. Is it possible that we have in the "over-population" of China a reason not only for the low wages of the Chinese laborer, but the best explanation of and the best approach to an understanding of the social phenomenon called "face?" If this is true it is worth while for us to know it, for we have, then, some way of getting at the notion of "face." It may become a part of the things we understand and be no longer merely an externally apprehended fact. If we have some way of getting at the idea of "face" there is some hope that we shall deal more wisely with the Chinese in the future. Dewey has asked so fruitful a question as this and has done his bit toward getting it before the attention of those who can carry the suggestion further.

He has asked the question that occurs to all who visit the Far East. Why have the Japanese found it easier to use the concrete results of Western science than the Chinese? He has helped the people of the United States to get a fair and an honest appreciation of the activities of the Chinese students since they became a factor in the Chinese political situation. He has helped the Americans at home to understand what "Shantung" means, calling into question President Wilson's easy distinction between economic rights and political control. He has done all these things for which the Americans in China owe him a vote of thanks; but he has more than this to do.

Professor Dewey has probably asked himself, as he has met and talked with the Chinese, that most important of all questions for the American in China and at home: What policy ought America to pursue toward China? He must be giving thought to so evident a problem. He must have some idea of the policy that the United States ought to pursue in her relations with Japan, with Siberia and with every part of the Far East that has come to his immediate attention. Let him tell the Americans when he goes back what his conclusions are. Let him have his say about China. If he influences the American people and the Department of State it will be well. If he does not, there is the chance that in disagreeing with Dewey the people of America will do a little thinking about the meaning of a democratic and a liberal foreign policy in the Far East today. Those who are interested in the Far East will welcome even a little thinking as a great result and a greater promise for the future.

The Americans in China ought to thank Professor Dewey for what he has done and for what he is doing. They will do more than this, they will hold him in peculiar honor as a true servant of his country and of the people of his time, if, in the future it is said of him, as it well may be, that he did his part today making the policy of the United States toward China intelligent, liberal and democratic.

China's Labor Problem Coming to the Fore

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE introduction of industrialism into China has brought the birth of the labor problem and from the present day on it will assume more grave proportions, Dr. Hu Suh, professor of the National University of Peking declared in a recent interview. Educated in America, Dr. Hu, since his return to China, has acquired a nation-wide reputation through his writings on various phases of the Chinese social life and philosophy. He is also one of the recognized leaders of the new literary movement in this country.

Politicians with keen observation corroborate Dr. Hu's view by stating that in the Manchu Dynasty the Emperor was all powerful, that after his abdication, the militarists had their day and are still having it, and that in the future the influence of labor will be supreme in the land. They believe that those who make the first move in uniting the laboring population and organising them into an effective and powerful machine will hold the key to the political situation of China for the next decade or so.

Recognizing that labor will become an important factor in Chinese national affairs, a few far-sighted, influential politicians have already turned their attention in that direction and vying with each

other in their efforts to win the confidence of labor leaders. Political parties are also endeavoring to acquire this new weapon with which they hope either to maintain their present status or to secure a greater power in a political sense. If they are successful in their endeavors, their position will be much strengthened, and if they fail, they can at least discredit labor in the eyes of the people by corrupting part of its rank and file.

The importance of the problem of labor in China as in other countries has been recognized, and views of those who are moulding the public opinion on this vital topic are eagerly sought. There is none more competent than Dr. Hu, on account of his close touch with the draft of modern Chinese thoughts, to discuss it.

Dr. Hu states that it is now well known to the general public that the theory that being an agricuturaI country, China would not be immediately subject to the danger of labor troubles has been exploded. China cannot dodge the labor problem much as she desires to. She cannot resist industralism nor can she entirely depend upon agriculture for her existence in the twentieth century.

"The problem of labor," says Dr. Hu, "which is with us now, is, however, local and not national in its scope, and is more or less spasmodical for the time being. The industrial centers such as Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Nantungchow, Wusih, Hongkong, Canton and Tsingtao, are not numerous, although several new centers like Tsengchow in Honan and Changhsintien along the Peking-Hankow Railway have sprung into existence due to the war. Notwithstanding the fact that industralism has not yet reached the heart of China, the problem of labor is none the less serious, as it will grow with the passing of time.

"An illustration of how serious labor unrest, even though it were local in nature would be, can be found in the strike in Hongkong a few months ago. It involved mechanics, electricians and 9,000 dock laborers. The demand of the laborers concerned was that they be given a 40 percent increase in pay, on account of the high cost of living. One laborer in Hongkong, according to authentic information, has to spend at least $13 a month for his living, putting rent and light at the lowest estimate of $2 per month. If he has a wife and one child, it would cost him at least $30 a month to live. The average wage of the laborer in Hongkong prior to the strike was, however, less than $1 a day.

"At first the employers refused to consider the demand of the laborers for the increase of their pay, but later yielded when they found that more than 9,000 dock laborers had left Hongkong, and that the British marines had to run the trams. Finally an agreement was concluded on April 20, between the Municipal government and the employers on the one hand and the laborers on the other hand whereby a 32½ percent increase in pay for general workers and a 20 percent increase for those who had been receiving more than $100 a month were provided. This settlement was a great triumph for the laborers. The Hongkong strike illustrates how serious a local strike might become.

"Following the Hongkong strike, skilled as well as unskilled laborers have recently walked out of the mines of the Kailan Mining Administration in North China; there was a general strike of more than 10,000 masons and carpenters at Shanghai, which was terminated on June 19, only after a wage adjustment; application has been filed by the police guards along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways with the administrations for an increase of salary and there are small strikes in Hankow and elsewhere."

"All of these strikes," said Dr. Hu in reply to an inquiry, "whether they were influenced by the students and literary men who during the last few months have been actively engaged in awakening the laboring population to a realization of their latent influence, "are due to economical pressure, pure and simple. The cost of living is rising, and it goes without saying that the scale of wages should be revised accordingly. Otherwise labor unrest follows as a matter of course.

"What the literary people have been doing," explained Dr. Hu, "is merely to interpret the labor situation and furnish the people with information as to the way of remedying it. They are publishing in their magazines such information as that concerning the labor organizations in Great Britain, Japan, America and other foreign countries and presenting the labor conditions in China, feeling that if labor is to be organized it should be done in a proper and thorough way. It is unjust to charge these efforts as an attempt to create the labor problem or encourage strikes. To show that the charge is not well founded it is only necessary to mention the fact that most of the laborers who have participated in recent strikes are illiterate and not accessible to the literature on the labor question. It is impossible that the literary movement has gone so far as to influence the apprentices who struck at Shanghai in March, and who cannot read.

"The articles of Chinese writers on the economical questions," admitted Dr. Hu, "have been influencing employers and labor leaders to some extent. These writers can be divided into three groups roughly. There is a tendency, I may say, for one group to emphasize the Marxian doctrine of class struggle. This Marxian tendency is not without danger. Another group favors the adoption of guild socialism by the labor organizations. It advocates that each individual group works for its own best interest. Still another group holds that the solution of the labor problem does not necessarily lie in emphasizing the enmity between labor and capital, but rather in the efforts to improve the intelligence of the labor class and better their conditions of living. In foreign countries such reforms are usually introduced through labor legislation. But in China we have no legislature to speak about. The Marxian tendency assumed by the first group of writers is a result of this lack of properly constituted organs legislation through which peaceful ways of remedying the evil could be accomplished.

"In spite of this, I am convinced that labor and capital are not irreconcilable. Co-operation between capital and labor is not impossible, and, I believe, is imperative for the good of both and of society in general. This view of mine has been assailed by more radical writers who believe that labor and capital will have to be in perpetual warfare and that they cannot co-exist. On the contrary I firmly believe that the barrier of labor and capital should be gradually removed for the good of both.

"One interesting feature of the labor problem is the May Day movement launched by these writers on the economical subjects. The first of May has never before been celebrated in China. But this year a number of Shanghai daily papers and weeklies issued special supplements on that day in celebration of it. *La Jenuesse*, a monthly in Peking, quite popular with new men in China, on that occasion, printed three times as much material, and contained well prepared information on the labor conditions throughout China and in other countries. Eighty pages of the magazine were devoted to a discussion of the labor conditions at Shanghai. The *Sunday Review* had a special supplement ten times larger

than its ordinary issue. Daily papers like the *Min Kuo Jih Pao* of Shanghai caught the spirit and printed supplements on that day.

"These public discussions of the labor problem," continued Dr. Hu, "will undoubtedly contribute much to the enlightment of capitalists as to their relationship with laborers, as to the necessity of paying them more equitable wages, and as to the desirability for their own good to lessen their discontent by lessening their sufferings. But legislation is the most important factor to solve the problem. In Western countries, all labor reforms have been secured through labor legislation. In China, this cannot be done until the government becomes more democratic and a better class of people than those who now represent the people sit in Parliament.

"There are, however, more encouraging signs to be seen in the rise of a number of enlightened industrial leaders who are sufficiently far-sighted to see that labor is restless and that unless its restlessness is stopped by better wages and better treatment national productivity will invariably be retarded. These leaders are trying to make a beginning in the direction of better living conditions of their employees and give them comparatively equitable wages. I may mention C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese Cotton Mills Association, and proprietor and manager of several cotton mills, and H. Y. Moh, general manager of the Teh Dah and Hou Seng Cotton Mills of Shanghai, and of the Yu Foong Cotton Mill of Honan. I do not say that what these gentlemen are doing is sufficient to meet the perplexing problems to which the labor situation has given rise. But pending the formation of a sufficiently intelligent and effective public opinion and the establishment of efficient organs of legislation, the only solution for the labor problem in China can come from voluntary undertakings on the part of more enlightened employers like Messrs. Nieh and Moh to better the conditions of their employees."

To corroborate Dr. Hu's statement, the following may be quoted from a stirring address on co-operation between capital and labor which Mr. Moh gave at the Yu Foong Cotton Mill a week ago:

"The modern capitalist values highly the energy of his employees because it is the unseen capital of industry. The employees must be trained to exert their energy economically and scientifically. It should not be wasted. The employer should always be on the alert as to the increase of employes' energy through proper boarding, sanitation, peace of mind and timely rest.

"Human efficiency can be increased through education. An employer should understand this point very thoroughly. An industry can never be considered as well established and firmly rooted, unless the laborers are more or less educated. It is the duty of the employer to educate the laborers. The more he tries to do so, the more efficient his men will be. This is the keynote to success in developing an industry."

Peking, July 2, 1920.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

MEMORANDUM presented to Sir Beilby Alston, H. B. M.'s Minister to China by important Chinese organizations in Shanghai setting forth their views on the renewal or termination of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

This memorandum is drawn up in order to call the attention of the British government to the rapidly growing public sentiment in China against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, at least in its present form. It is to be conceded at the outset that it is not an appropriate act for a third party to interfere when two governments desire to enter into an alliance or to renew an existing one, but it will be the duty of the third party to register its objection if the alliance so contracted directly concerns the welfare of the third party. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance does concern the welfare of China, for in section B of the preamble of the Alliance, in the text of both the 1905 and 1911 Agreements, matters affecting China's international standing and relations were specially treated. The Chinese people will look to their government to take diplomatic steps to register China's objections to its renewal without consulting China. The present memorandum merely sets forth the views of the Chinese people as reflected through the various organizations, in whose name this statement is made. The question is dealt with here only in those aspects which touch upon the interests of China.

In forming an alliance there are at least two motives to be accounted for. First, what are the antagonisms to be attained and secondly what are the antagonisms to be offset? The objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, presumably, were to protect the interests of Great Britain and Japan in the Far East and the antagonisms were at first the power and policy of Russia and later that of Germany. The two motives are, in the last analysis, really only one: it was to combine the strength and resources of Great Britain and of Japan in order to protect their interests in the Far East, which were considered to be identical, from a common antagonism, at first Russia and later Germany. These motives do not exist now. Russia fought on the side of the Allies for over three years and in spite of the revolution which crippled her as a fighting unit for the Allies, its menace to East Asia as an aggressive power no longer exists. She is in no position to endanger the interests of Great Britain and Japan.

The power of Germany before the Great War was indeed most threatening. Her navy was rapidly developed as to challenge the British supremacy. Realizing her growing strength she did not even take the trouble to conceal her policy of the conquest of the world. What the Great War has done to Germany needs no comment. It may be said without any fear of contradiction that Germany is no more a menace to the interests of Great Britain and Japan in East Asia.

With the elimination of these Powers being antagonistic to the Contracting Powers, the motives calling forth the Alliance are also removed. We, therefore, maintain that there is no necessity to renew the alliance unless there should arise a new antagonism. So far as we are aware no such antagonism exists. The United States of America is the only Power that has the strength to be a menace to their interests in the East, but history has demonstrated America's disinterestedness in China. She is not likely to change overnight her traditional policy of friendship for China, her Hay doctrine of the "Open Door" and equal opportunities, to an aggressive attitude,

The objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as far as China is concerned, are specific and unequivocal. Section B of the pre-amble says: "The preservation of the common interests of the Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China." Japan's actions, however, are at variance with her professions. When Europe was

desperately engaged in a life and death struggle for liberty, Japan presented to China on January 18, 1915, the well-known "Twenty-one Demands." These demands could only be matched in spirit and purpose with the demands Austria made upon Serbia which led to the World War. The dark designs of the demands were greatly heightened by Japan's unusual actions. Instead of presenting these demands through regular diplomatic channel of the Chinese government, its Foreign Office, the Japanese Minister handed same to President Yuan Shih-kai directly, who was required to maintain utter secrecy and to take speedy action. When secrecy could no longer be maintained, Japan at first made official denial of the existence of any of the demands., then the existence of some of them; and finally had to confess to the existence of all of them.

The demands cannot stand any scrutiny without arousing indignation even among impartial observers of Far Eastern affairs. We will quote the words of a well-known British publicist, whose analysis of the demands will go to show such indignation. " In the first group of these articles China concedes in advance any arrangements that Japan might in the future make with Germany regarding the possession of Kiaochou and other rights in the province of Shantung. The way was thus paved for Japan's later victory at the Peace Conference. In the second group of articles Japan demands that China recognise Japan's special privileges in Manchuria, privileges accorded to no other nation. For example, Article 3 reads, 'Japanese subjects shall be free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and engage in business and manufacture of any kind whatsoever.' Article 4. 'The Chinese government agrees to grant to Japanese subjects, the right of opening the mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia.....' Article 6. 'If the Chinese government employs political, financial, or military advisers or instructors in South Manchuria or Eastern Mongolia, the Japanese government shall first be consulted.' That is how Japan kept her promise to maintain the "Open Door" and the independence of China in Manchuria.

"In group, IV, furthermore, 'The Chinese government engages not to cede or lease to any third power any harbour or bay or island along the coast of China.' Even this group, however, did not offer the worst instance of special privilege or infringement of China's sovereignty. The articles of group V. go further. Article 1. 'The Chinese Central government shall employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial, and military affairs.' Article 3. '. . . . the police departments of important places (in China) shall be jointly administrated by Japanese and Chinese, or the police department of these places shall employ numerous Japanese. . . .' Article 4. 'China shall purchase from Japan a fixed amount of munitions of war (say 50 percent or more of what is needed by the Chinese government) or there shall be established in China a Sino-Japanese jointly worked arsenal. Japanese technical experts are to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased.' Article 6. 'If China needs foreign capital to work mines, build railways, and construct harbour works (including dock-yards) in the province of Fukien, Japan shall first be consulted.'

"In making these demands Japan broke at least six solemn public promises. That she had forgotten neither the spirit nor the letter of these promises, and that she was ready to break one more, is a fact confirmed by a statement issued on May 6, 1915, by Secretary Bryan: 'At the beginning of negotiations the Japanese government confidentially informed this government of the matters which were under discussion and accompanied the information by the assurance that Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that nothing she proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China, or interfere with the "Open Door" policy to which all the leading nations are committed.'

"What are we to think of the pledged word of a nation which could vouch for such assurances at a time when its government was attempting to wrench from China the control of her own armament and her own territory? Through just such stages did Korea slowly succumb, that same Korea whose "independence" was once so firmly guaranteed by Japan. This fact was clear to China and to all the world; an indignant public opinion in China, England and America prevented China's signing the articles under Groups IV and V.

"The position of Great Britain was made quite embarrassing by Japan's action both during the war and at the Peace Conference when dealing with the Shantung question. Great Britain declared war against Germany on account of the latter's attack on France by violating the neutrality of Belgium. Yet she had to give tacit consent to Japan's violation of the neutrality of China when Japan declared war on Germany and undertook to reduce the German hold at Kiaochou. Instead of landing her forces within the leased territory of Kiaochou, as the British did, she took them to Lungkou, a point two hundred miles to the northwest of Tsingtau, and again instead of marching her soldiers southeastward towards the point of attack, namely, Tsingtau, they pushed southwestward towards Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, which was then neutral territory.

"Great Britain was further embarrassed by the secret agreement entered into between Great Britain and Japan on February 16, 1917, wherein Great Britain promised to support Japan on the Shantung question at the Peace Conference. This promise was the price Great Britain had to pay in order to retain Japan's support in the prosecution of the war. Yet it was done at a time when China was being induced to join the war on the side of the Allies which she afterwards actually did. Our people learned with great pain the existence of this secret agreement when it was made known at the Peace Conference, knowing fully well its effect upon the Shantung question as Great Britain would feel honour bound to maintain the treaty.

"During the last two decades there has developed the practice among the Powers of treating China as a semi-dependent country. Instead of treating directly with China concerning her affairs and welfare, they treated among themselves as if China were a mere diplomatic appanage. The Chinese people cannot but regard such practice with apprehension and resentment, especially in the case where a certain Power assumes a paternal diplomatic relationship to China and pretends to exercise a right to intervene in the diplomatic intercourse between China and any other country. Even the United States government made the same mistake in the exchange of the Lansing-Ishii notes without consulting China. Our government had to file a protest against it. The United States of America has always maintained the most friendly attitude toward China, but we refuse to be treated except as an independent nation exercising full sovereign rights.

"With the formal ratification by China of the Austrian Treaty which she signed with the Allied Powers on the one hand and Austria on the other, we become a full member of the League of Nations. A

renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance under the existing or similar terms, taken with the previous interpretation of the alliance in practice, will cause the Chinese strongly to suspect that when China takes an appeal to the League of Nations for redress of her grievances Great Britain and Japan will be found to have made a private agreement prejudicial to China's case. and which may adversely affect China's hope of obtaining justice from the League of Nations. This has been amply borne out by the secret agreement made between Great Britain and Japan on February 16, 1917, which was one of the chief factors, if not the chief factor, in deciding the Shantung question in favor of Japan. China was obliged to refrain from signing the German Treaty as a protest against the injustice of the Shantung settlement. We would wish to see that Great Britain will make no further entangling alliance which might tie her hands again on questions brought by China before the League of Nations.

"In presenting this memorandum to the British government we merely voice the sentiment of the people. In our humble opinion the changed conditions of the world today do not call for any farther renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The motives of the alliance so far as China is concerned, do not exist today. The aggressive and imperialistic policy of Russia and Germany has passed away and there is no further menace from any other Power. The violation of the objects of the Alliance by Japan has seriously embarrassed Great Britain. The renewal of the Alliance at least under the existing or similar terms, tends only to irritate China on the one hand and to cause Great Britain to share the distrust of the Chinese people so widely and deeply entertained toward Japan on the other. China from this time on desires and means to exercise full sovereign rights and diplomatic independence in her international relationships. A renewal of the alliance will only cause the Chinese people strongly to suspect Great Britain's having some other motives, as the Covenant of the League of Nations fully covers the ground of the alliance and China is an original member of the League."

A Constructive Foreign Policy: China*

BY PAUL S. REINSCH
Former U. S. Minister to China

AFTER the bitterness of the terrible struggle that lies behind us we are in need of a policy that will have its vision fixed upon the great things that ought to be accomplished if humanity is to survive. The hatreds engendered by the war must not be allowed to have too dominant a sway; but before everything else we need determination to repudiate and suppress all remnants of the indirect diplomatic methods and of the ruthless policy of force which brought on the great struggle. Against these we must set our face with determination wherever they show themselves. Unfortunately they are still in evidence in various parts of the world, particularly the Far East. Unless the forces of public opinion which decisively disapprove of these methods and practices are vigilant and assert themselves at all times with unfailing determination, we shall not evade the consequences, whose nature has been so terribly demonstrated just now.

*Summary of an address recently given before the American Peace Society, Washington.

This applies particularly to the relations surrounding China. If it should prove possible for militarist control to dominate not only Mauchuria but parts of China proper together with portions of Siberia it would be an achievement for a forward and aggressive policy that might stir national pride but that inevitably would lead to disaster. The spirit of independence of Eastern Asia cannot be clubbed to death by militarist methods and the longer it is attempted the more terrible will be the final retribution. These things we clearly see and in a spirit of truthfulness and honesty we must admit their seriousness.

But when we search for means to avoid the dominance of such forces in any part of the world, we shall not ransack the armory of political intrigue, nor elaborate counter-plots, nor attempt to arouse furious animosity and bitter feeling. We shall rather look to the great natural forces that determine the growth and development of nations. We shall attempt to build on things that transcend even the most skilful designs of diplomacy. It is this point of view that a constructive policy for China, looking to the future, ought to take. American relationship with China has been kept on a high plane of fair dealing and justice, with the result that America enjoys the deep confidence and good will of the Chinese people. Anyone who knows the strength of this feeling and the qualities of character of the Chinese people, will consider this as one of our greatest national treasures and assets. It is based on hostility to none and is a result directly of sympathetic feeling and equitable aetion.

The Chinese people who have manifested this feeling toward us are at the present time beset with many fold difficulties both internal and external. They face the enormous task of transforming the methods of an ancient, well balanced society in conformity to the principles of an active and changeful life among the nations. It means a scrutiny and sifting of all they have inherited and of all that is being offered them by the outside world, and forming from these elements a new Chinese civilization, true to the old virtues yet responding to new duties.

In this difficult task the great Chinese people are indeed entitled to our sympathetic interest and active support. No outside agency can work out these problems for the Chinese; that they must do for themselves. But they need indulgence while the difficulties last and they need specific support in some matters. Their greatest need, however, is to be given a chance to solve these enormous national problems without unfriendly outside interference. That is so simple and just a demand that it might well be laid down as the fundamental policy of the nations who are friendly to China and who would gladly see her a free, prosperous, and progressive nation. There is no other fact so important to the welfare and peace of the entire world that China should at this time be left free to effect her reorganization according to her inner needs and that outside interests should not be permitted to take advantage of this critical time to advance their narrow policies. If the great process of inner liberation which is now going on in China should be interfered with and should even be made the occasion for imposing foreign bondange on parts of China, there would be generated disruptive forces greater than any yet seen.

When it comes to action of a positive nature by foreign nations in China at the present time, an appeal to the underlying facts of nature will show that only such action can be sound and salutary which abstains from opportunities of gaining petty advantages of political influence and exclusive control. At a period when national life undergoes such a transformation,

there are always groups and individuals which can be utilized to gain advantages or even a temporary ascendency, through crafty use of dissensions and a stimulation of partisan ambitions. Such a policy can only bring confusion and though it may be temporarily successful in impeding the sound action of national forces, it must result disastrously to all concerned.

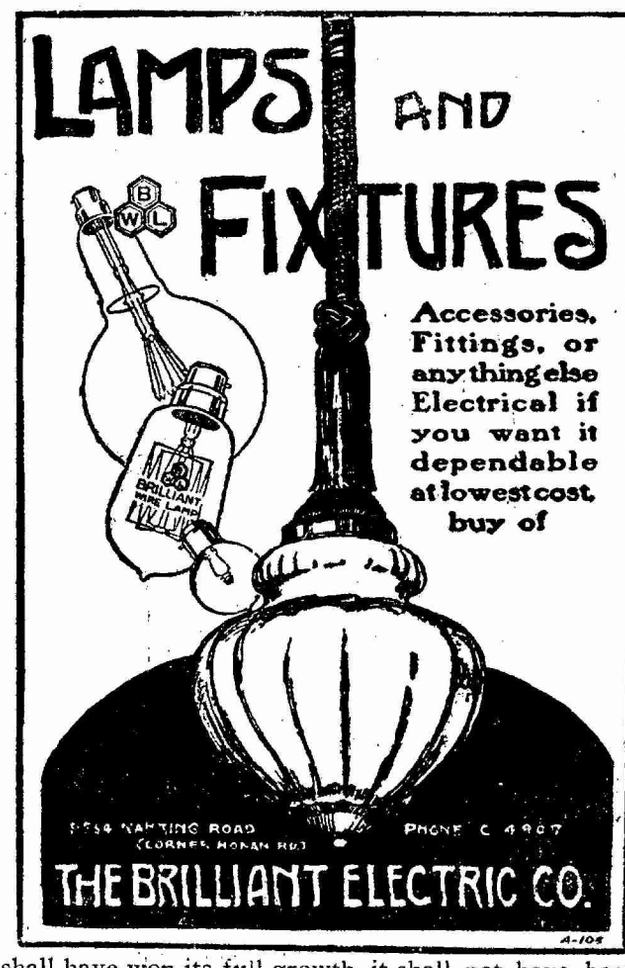
A true policy of helpfulness from nation to nation at such a time will not use such methods as the above, which have recently been applied by some, but it will seek to alleviate the burden which the nation in travail is carrying, by doing those incidental important things which will make progress easier, without attempting to determine and sway the course of the national development from the outside.

In China the essential thing today is for the nation to win for itself a unity of consciousness and organization, with the forms of free self government. To attempt to obstruct this, must in the long run be futile; but even to attempt to help it along with outside means of a political nature, even with the best of intentions, could have but confusing results, because these matters every nation has to solve and work out for itself.

But if at this time the Chinese nation can to some extent be assisted in solving matters incidental to the great problem, which can be taken in hand upon a purely objective basis, by the action of individuals, as matters of ordinary business and human intercourse, the relief and encouragement will be great and energies will be liberated in abundance for the achievement of the main task. This will give a hint to the positive content of a truly helpful and friendly policy toward this great nation at this time of readjustment to new forces. Wherever America as a nation, or any other friendly nation, furnishes energies, in the form of capital or human effort, to assist in building up in China broader, sounder and healthier ways of living and performing human work, they will in this entirely businesslike, and to all remunerative, manner, do some specific good that will count and that can be valuated in itself in terms of humanity, distinct from all political considerations

This includes the entire gamut of human activities, whether it be setting up a school or a hospital or establishing a factory for the manufacture of railway equipment, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements or any other useful thing needed in Chinese life; whether it be building railways or constructing roads into the interior, or providing permanent drainage of large flooded areas so that millions may find a livlihood there: Whatever great enterprise it may be; if efficiently planned and fairly conducted, it will not only be worth while in itself and bring profit and satisfaction to those who carry it through but it will be a great, active, powerful encouragement to the Chinese people, lightening their burden, teaching them modern methods through cooperation, and enabling them to concentrate their energies more fully and more freely upon the great problem of national reorganization.

In China the future of world peace and democracy is at present at stake. Foreign nations are in need of a broad fair and just policy. Let them recognize that no one can permanently control from without, the vast force which is China. Attempts to use the present crisis for the gaining of narrow advantages, political and otherwise, will bring grief and confusion. It is the most important interest of the entire world today that the forces of Chinese national life which are striving for utterance now, shall not be obstructed or their efforts be frustrated; in order that at the time when Chinese nationalism shall have won its full growth, it shall not have been made to forget the great tradition of peace and industry that forms the center of its life and thought. If it should forget this and by endless foreign interference and harassment grow into a spirit of warlike hostility, then those to blame for such a result would not be in an enviable position.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News from North China

Last Sunday morning an officer and sixteen students with three aeroplanes of the Nanyuan Aviation School left Peking for the Hunan front.

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Minister to Germany, and now Minister to Denmark and Sweden, who recently returned from Europe, is now in Peking.

Dr. Adams, retiring professor of the National University of Peking, and Professor J. D. Bush, former editor of the *Peking Leader*, left on July 1, for Shanghai and America.

The Portugese Minister Signor Bahtalla da Freitae has arrived in Peking. Mr. Nasciamento, Charge d'Affaires, is leaving the Chinese Capital for another post in the near future.

Charles R. Crane, American Minister to Peking, was elected an honorary member of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers at its monthly meeting held in Peking on June 30.

Several of the deans of the National University of Peking called upon Charles R. Crane, American Minister, on Wednesday morning to pay their respects and acquaint him with the scope and aims of their institution.

Signor Alves. the new Brazilian Minister, is opening a legation chancellery in the building formerly occupied by T. C. White on Club Street. M. Santos, who has been Charge d'Affaires in interim, will also reside in the Chancellery.

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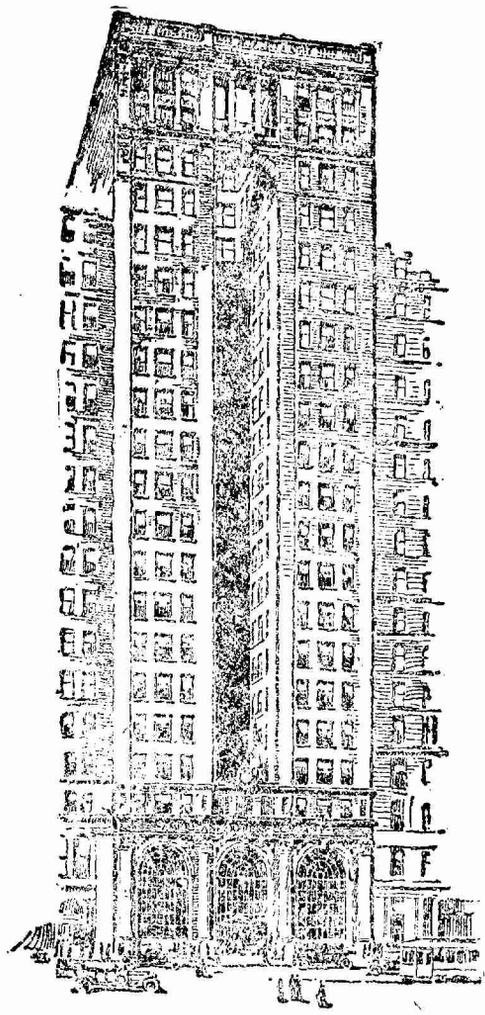

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Judge C. S. Lobingier of Shanghai, has been visiting in Peking for several days as the guest of Mr. Thomas, Vice-President of the Sino-American Bank, and was the guest of honor at a dinner specially given to him by Mr. Semang on June 30.

The new First Secretary to the American Legation in Peking, A. B. Ruddock, with Mrs. Ruddock, two children, a governess and maid, and his father, C. H. Ruddock, with a valet, arrived in Peking on July 1, and are stopping at the Peking Hotel.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, has issued a denial of the statement that he had ever protested to the Chinese Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs against the appointment of General Sung Hsiao-lien as Director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railways.

In a Mandate issued on June 29, the President appointed Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Military Governor of Hunan as successor to General Chang Chin-yao, who has been ordered to report himself at Peking for answering charges against him.

It is here announced that a commission will shortly be organized, with M. Painleve, former French Prime Minister as head, and assisted by advisers of the several nationalities concerned, with a view to the standardization of Chinese government owned railways.

On the evening of June 24, the President issued a Mandate recalling Chu Yin-kwang from the Civil Governorship of Shantung Province and appointing as his successor Chi Yao-san, Civil Governor of Chekiang, Governor Chi is at present in Tientsin preparing to take over his new duties.

The elections for the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin were held on Wednesday. Most of the Tientsin officials, except the Civil Governor, who sent a representative, were present. Bien Yin-chang received the largest number of votes and was elected Chairman.

The Circle Sino-Francais of Peking is giving a grand banquet at the Hotel de Pekin on the evening of July 5, in honor of M. Paul Painleve. To do special honor to the ex-French Prime Minister, the Circle has invited all Chinese and allied friends of the French community upon subscription.

Francis P. Dormady, who has been secretary to Mr. Batchelder, Acting American Commercial Attache in Peking, has resigned to enter the consular service. He has been assigned to the American Consulate-general in Tientsin in the capacity of Vice-Consul. He has already taken up his new duties.

On July 5, a good full day's program was given to all Americans in Peking by the Legation Guard, under the auspices of the American Minister in celebration of July 4. Teams of the various legation guards took part in the track and athletic events. A particular welcome was extended to American returned students to be present.

A dinner was given in the Central Park on Tuesday evening by Dr. Hu Suh, Dean of the Department of Literature in the National University of Peking, in farewell to Professor J. D. Bush, who is going to America on furlough, and a reception to Prof. Grover C. Clark, who has been engaged to conduct Mr. Bush's work for the coming term.

The Peking Educational Association met on June 27. The educational authorities of the city decided that all primary schools should close for summer holiday from July 6, to August 15. During the vacation, however, all schools will remain open for two short periods daily, for the purpose of keeping the students in touch with school work.

Frank S. Williams, manager of the American Trading Company, Peking, is arranging for the

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8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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removal of the North China headquarters of his company from Peking to Tientsin. Mr. Williams will remove his office to Tientsin and leave the Peking branch in charge of Mr. Merrick. R. H. Gaither, of the Shanghai office, is at present visiting the Peking office.

The League of Nations Society held a meeting last week. It was decided that efforts should be made to unite the two societies in Peking with the Canton Society and secure the appointment of Lin Chang-ming as representative of the national society. Liang Chi-chiao, head of the League of Nations Society, has specially gone from Tientsin to Peking to attend the meeting.

Seven officers of the 15th U. S. Infantry in Tientsin, who have been holding temporary commissions in grades higher than their permanent rank, on July 1, reverted to the Regular Army grades held by them in accordance with a cable from the War Department dated June 18. The demotions affect officers of practically all grades, from Lieutenant Colonel all the way down to First Lieutenant.

On Monday evening the members of the Board of Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association entertained A. E. Blanco at a farewell dinner prior to his departure for Harbin to be Acting Commissioner of Customs. C. R. Bennett, Vice-President of the association, presided, and was supported by Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, M. Picard Eestelan, E. P. Allen, and Major Wearne.

Dr. E. W. S. Cruickshank, a graduate of medicine of Aberdeen, has been appointed Associate Professor of Physiology in the Union Medical College, Peking. Professor Cruickshank saw a great deal of active service during the war as a medical officer. He is at present lecturer in physiology in the Washington Medical College, St. Louis, and will take up his new duties in Peking in September.

The Czech-Slovak Special Envoy, Captain Hanc gave a dinner on June 28, at the Hotel de Pekin to Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei of the National University, and Deans Hu Suh, Chiang Mon-lin, L. K. Tao and Professor J. D. Bush. On this occasion he announced that he is contributing $250 as a personal gift to the University extension fund and that he was requesting his government to make a substantial contribution.

Liu Fu-cheng left Peking on June 25, bearing the official ratification of the Australian Treaty, which he will convey to Paris prior to attending the International Postal Conference at Madrid. Mr. Liu's post as Chief of the Postal Department at the Ministry of Communications has been taken over by Hsu Hung, while his former duties as Director of the Postal Administration will be undertaken by Wang Wen-wai.

Major-general Francis J. Kernan, Senior Commander of the American Forces in the Orient and Chief of the Philippine Department, is due to arrive in Chinwangtao on the Transport *Warren* July 13. The Major-general, who is accompanied by his Chief of staff, Col. W. R. Smith, two personal aides and a party of ladies, is coming to inspect the China Expedition and visit Peking. Major-general Kernan made one of the most distinguished careers of the War, as organizer of the service of supply behind the lines in France.

Sir Beilby Alston, K. C. M. G., the British Minister, passed through Tientsin on Wednesday on his way to Shanghai where he will sail for England on leave. He was accompanied by Sir Somerville and Lady Head, and their two children, who are also proceeding to England by the *Empress of Russia*. While passing through Tientsin, Sir Beilby Alston was met at the Central Station by Prince Koudacheff, the Russian Minister, who is at present staying in

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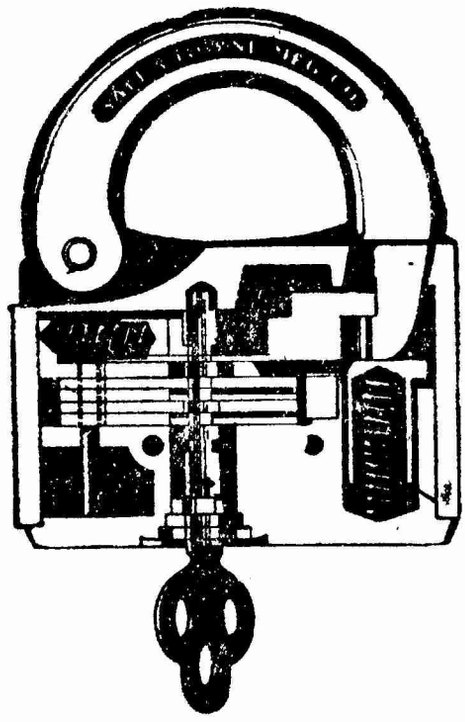

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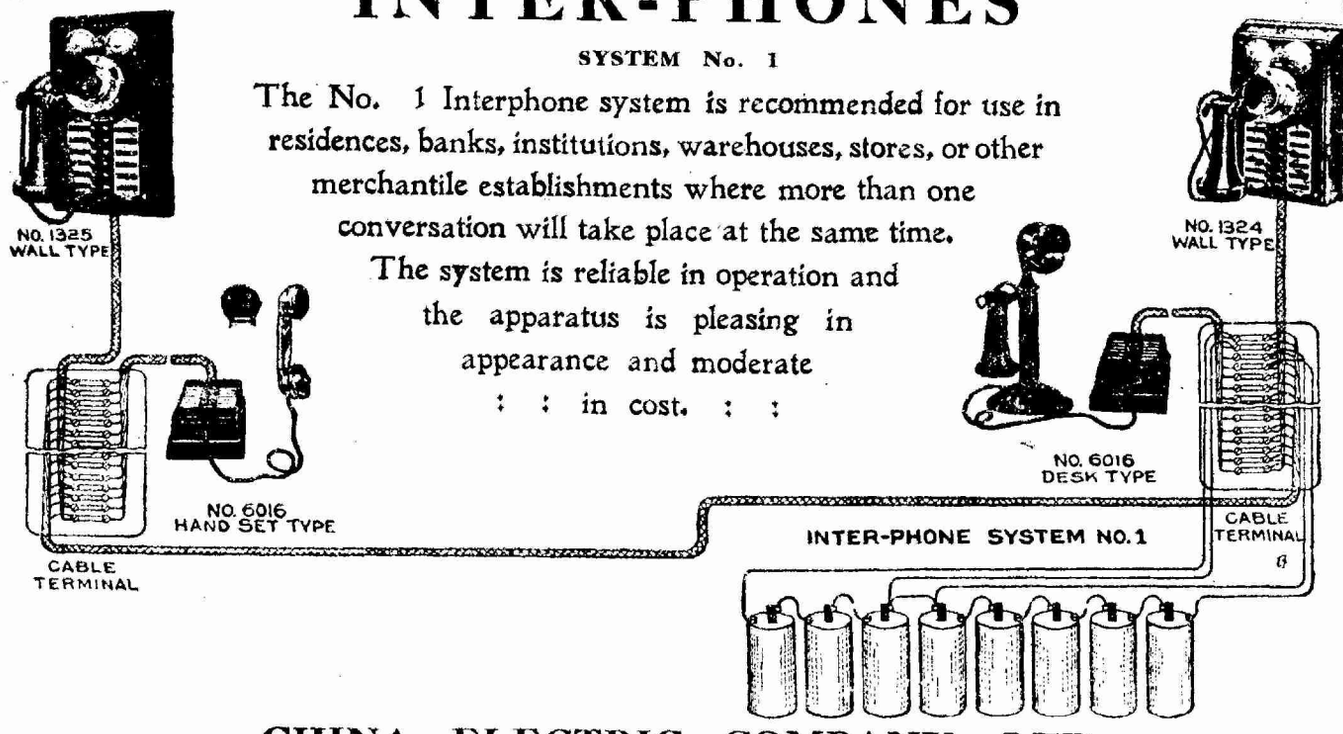

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Tientsin, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ker, and a representative of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

There was a considerable excitement in the ex-Austrian Concession on Saturday and Monday, according to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. It appears that one Liu chuan-teh, a Chief of the patrol force in Hunan, fled to Tientsin after the northern debacle without paying his men. He was tracked down and on Saturday some two hundred soldiers surrounded his residence and clamored for payment. The police appeared and tried to settle the matter but Liu refused to make any payment. After another demonstration on Monday, the aggrieved soldiers addressed a petition to the Civil Governor of Chihli.

Peking, July 2, 1920.

News from Central China

C. C. Eberhardt, American Consul-General at large in China, who has been visiting Hankow for some time, left for Ichang on June 29, by a passenger steamer.

Hunter Mann, manager of L. C. Gillespie and Sons, Hankow, and president of the Hankow American Chamber of Commerce, left for Kiukiang this week. He will spend his summer in the Kuling Mountains near Kiukiang.

Seizures of opium and morphia amounting to 106,067 ounces were recently burned before representatives of public organizations in Changteh, Hunan, by General Feng Yu-chang, China's Christian military leader and Defence Commissioner of Western Hunan.

The American Consulate-General at Hankow received on June 29, a sum of $2,000 from the Chinese Red Cross Society at Peking. The sum of money is for the relief of Chinese sufferers at Yochow, and has been forwarded to the American missionaries in that city for distribution.

Rear Admiral Borrett of the British Navy, who recently visited Hankow from Peking, arrived in Hankow on June 28, from a trip up river where he completed his investigation. He continued his journey down river to Shanghai the same evening leaving here by passenger boat.

Major Philoon, Assistant Military Attache of the American legation in Peking, who has been visiting here on a tour of investigation and who recently visited Changsha, Yochow and other places in Hunan, the scene of present internal struggle, left Hankow this week for Peking.

The Chinese Government Telegraph Administration of Hankow threw open the doors of their newly built modern office buildings to traffic this week. The entire structure is made up of slag brick manufactured by the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, Hanyang, from the slags resulting from the manufacture of iron and steel.

General Tan Yen-kai, central figure of the southern coup in Hunan, has repeatedly given assurance to General Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh that he

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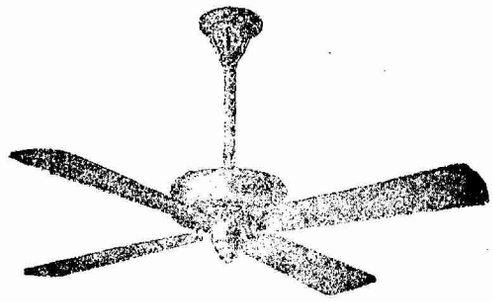

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will not encroach upon the territory of Hupeh since he has captured Yochow in addition to Changsha and has ousted General Chang Ching-yao from the province of Hunan.

General Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of Field Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and a man upon whom the Anfuities profess to pin their faith in the present Chihli-Anfu controversy, was ordered by the Peking government not to proceed to Peking but to strengthen his forces and be ready for action when chance to recapture the lost area in Hunan occurs.

The Chihli militarists are about to conduct an extensive propaganda program among soldiers, and handbills have been printed for distribution in Hankow. The gist of the leaflets is an earnest appeal of the Chihli soldiers to these under the Anfu leaders, warning them to give up the dissipating internal strife in the interest of their selfish commanders.

There has again been considerable business in wood oil and beans, but on the whole it is very difficult to arouse interest at all, and added to this difficulty the almost daily fluctuations in exchange make it almost impossible to do business. In the market for imports in Hankow, there is nothing particular to report, the market remains about the same as last reported.

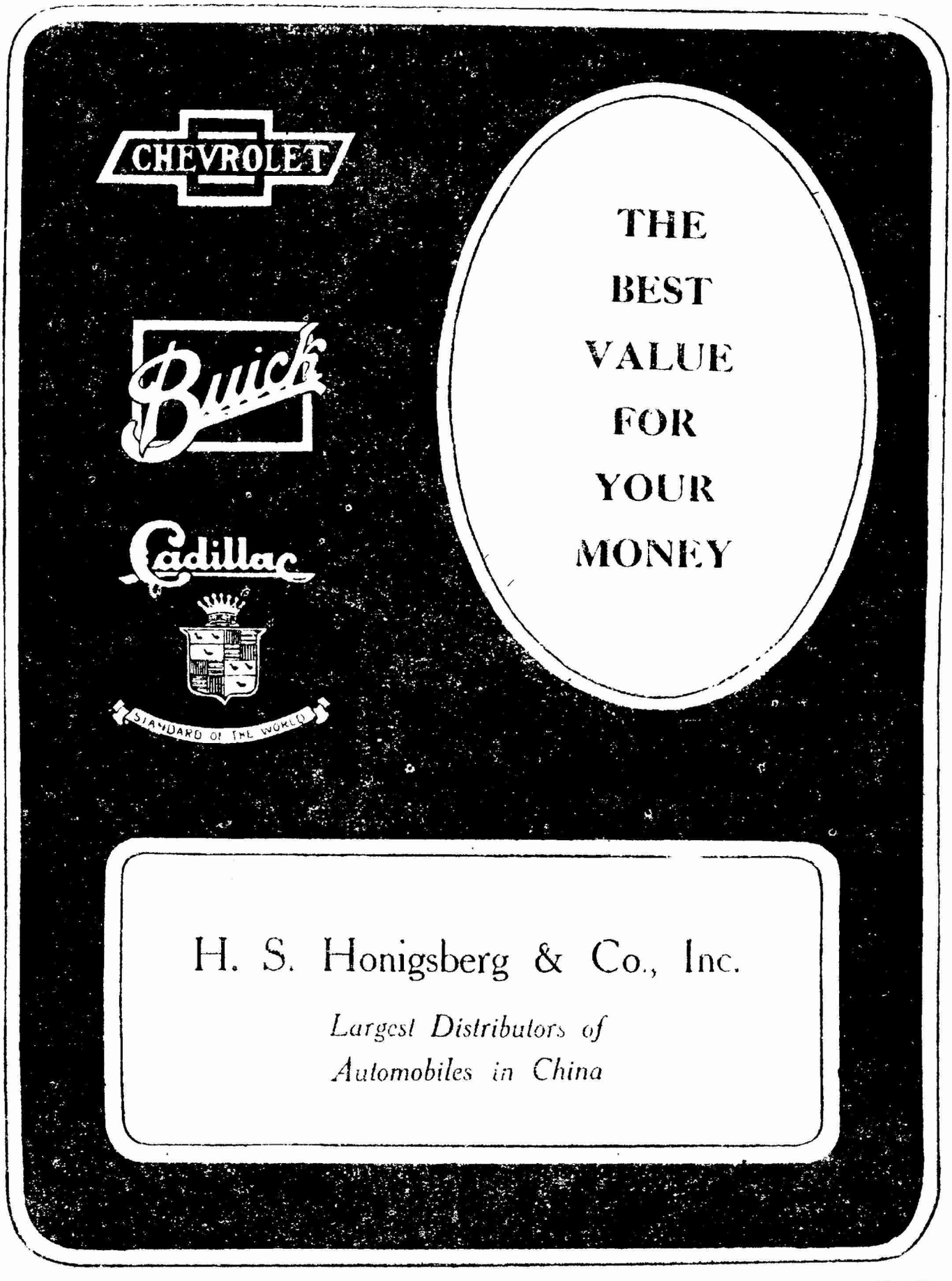
Hsu Tung-fen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Shantung government and member of the Shantung Foreign Affairs Committee, was received in an audience by General Wang Chan-yuan of Wuchang. General Wang, being a Shantungese himself, was interested with Mr. Hsu's mission of getting first hand opinion of important persons and the people regarding the Shantung question.

Following the fall of Yochow into the hands of the Southerners the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang sent a joint telegram to the southern and northern leaders, urging upon them the necessity of a speedy conclusion of domestic peace. It was also stated that any further disturbance or fighting in the province of Hupeh would do material harm to this trade center of interior China.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy, arrived in Hankow from Shanghai on June 30, on board the U. S. Torpedo Boat Destroyer *Elliott*, of the fleet of seven, which was accompanied up here by the fleet flagship U. S. S. *Rizal*. He left Hankow for Ichang in the upper Yangtze Valley at day break on July 1, on the same vessel on an inspection trip to the upper Yangtze gorges now infested with bandits.

The American Woman's Club of Hankow are cooperating with four Chinese women and the Chinese Pacific Trading Company in erecting a ricksha coolies' shelter for the accommodation of coolies during the extremes of weather. The committee having charge of the work consists of Mrs. Lloyd E. Gale, Mrs. E. M. Gale, Mrs. L. B. Meyer and Mrs. D. L. Smith, of the American Woman's Club, and Mrs. S. T. Kong, Mrs. L. N. Chang, Mrs. H. J. Shu and Mrs. T. C. Yen.

The city of Yochow was evacuated by General Chang Ching-yao's troops on June 26, on the approach of the southern forces. General Chang and his staff have come down to Hankow for safety, and his soldiers are scattered over the region beyond Wuchang. General Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh is now taking steps to disband these soldiers by first compelling them to surrender their arms and then send them home by giving travelling expenses. People in Wuchang are panic-stricken.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The Wu-han branch of the St. John's Alumni Association held their banquet last week end at Pu Hai-chun Restaurant, Hankow. Dr. Yen Teh-ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, was the principal speaker. Among those present were Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, Dr. L. N. Chang, attorney and counselor-at-law in Hankow, and many others occupying responsible positions in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang.

P. S. Heintzleman, United States Consul-General at Hankow, was at home to all nationals in Hankow on July 5, at the American Consulate-General of Hankow from 12-1 p.m. in celebration of the July Fourth which falls on Sunday this year. In the afternoon there was a baseball game between a local team and men from the U. S. S. *Upshur* at the Hankow Race Club. The Victoria cinema had been secured for the evening program, and all were invited to attend as guests of the American community of Hankow.

J. C. Huston, United States Vice-Consul at Hankow, returned to Hankow on June 30, from Yochow on board the U. S. S. *Upshur*, having completed his investigation into the murder of the Rev. William A. Reimert, of the American Reformed Church Mission and Acing President of the Lakeside or Hu Ping College near Yochow. At Yochow Mr. Huston opened an inquiry into the murder of Rev. Reimert by General Chang Ching-yao's troops. General Chang evaded the responsibility of this murder, and said that he had offered $2,000 for the arrest of the murderer of the Rev. Reimert. It is felt that the only effective method of dealing with this matter is to bring it to the consideration of the authorities at Peking.

The Yangtze Engineering Works, a purely Chinese enterprise at Seven Mile Creek near Hankow, held the opening ceremony of a newly constructed huge blast furnace on June 26. Over two hundred guests were present among whom were Mr. Han Kwong-tsao, Chief of the Civil Service Department of Wuchang and representing the civil and military governors of Hupeh; Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, general superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, Hanyang; Mr. William Pigott, president of the Pacific Coast Steel Corporation, who arrived in Hankow just on that day on a tour of investigation; Mr. Cecil C. A. Kirke, Acting British Consul of Hankow; Mr. Lloyd E. Gale, of the American Trading Company, Hankow; and other industrial leaders of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang. In an address in English, Mr. Wong Kwong, general manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works, said: "It has often been commented on that China, with her vast population and territory, should do more in the development of her iron industry, which is the backbone of all industries, than she has done in the past; and acting on this principle, we have been bold enough to make this modest attempt in adding one more furnace in China proper to those already in existence in Hanyang, so long the solitary beacon in this realm of industrial possibilities. Our aim is not one of rivalry with other but of mutual help and cooperation, as we believe there is room for more.

"The plant which you see today," said the general manager in part, "is modern in every respect, and with the exception of the furnace, the hot stoves and dust catcher with their connections, the designs of which were supplied by Parin and Marshall of New York City, the whole plant and equipment were designed by the engineering staff of the Yangtze Engineering Works, and the materials for the whole plant, excepting pumps and three ready made engines, were fabricated and erected by us."

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The Forty-ninth Commencement Exercises (for the summer season) of Boone University, Wuchang, was held on June 26, in the Stokes Hall, Boone University Library. It was the graduation day of the Boone Middle School, forty students having received their graduation certificates from the Chinese Department and twenty-five from the English Department. The speakers of the day were the Commissioner of Education of Hupeh, Mr. Lo, and Professor S. B. Harvey of the Government Teachers' College, Wuchang. The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred by the University on Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, the University Librarian, in recognition of her twenty years devoted service in the educational work of the University. This is the first time that Boone University has ever given honorary degrees, and the first receiver is an American woman. Miss Wood's work for the past twenty years has been confined to the University Library. It is largely through her efforts that the University Library has become one of the strongest educational forces in this center. The Library at present occupies a big foreign style building of two stories, and has 9, 400 volumes of English books and 11,500 volumes of Chinese books. It also has had 23 circulating libraries, and branch reading rooms have been opened through the city of Wuchang. From time to time the University Library conducts its regular series of University Extension Lectures which have done much to interpret the West to the East and in extending the usefulness of the Library to the people of that city. Miss Wood completes this year her twenty years service in Boone University.

Hankow, July 3, 1920.

News from South China

The Canton government will appropriate $31,532 this year for special aid to some private girl schools in Canton proper.

Dr. Paul J. Todd, for many years superintendent of the Kung-yee Hospital in Canton, will leave here early next month for America.

The foreigners in Canton have selected Loh Fau Shan in Tungkun as their summer resort. An association has been formed to improve the mountain.

Tan Tin-kai, commanding the Southern troops in Hunan, has telegraphed the Canton Military government that his men have stopped advancing on Yochow.

The Salvation Army will start work in Canton in charge of Captain Ching Tin Kwan, formerly with the Chinese section of Salvation Army in San Francisco.

Liu Tet-hing and other Kwangsi military commanders in Kwantung have decided to send agents to Kwei-ping and other Kwangsi towns to recruit more soldiers for service in Canton.

At present a peculiar pestilence is visiting the fish ponds near Canton, causing the death of many fish at night. For the time being fish is costly, the present price being more than 17 taels a picul.

The Euro-American Returned Students' Association in Canton has resolved in favor of joining others in the demand that the proposed South-western University be located in Canton instead of Shanghai.

General Li Lieh-chun, formerly Chief of Staff of the Military government, left Hongkong for Yunnanfu June 26. A large number of Members of

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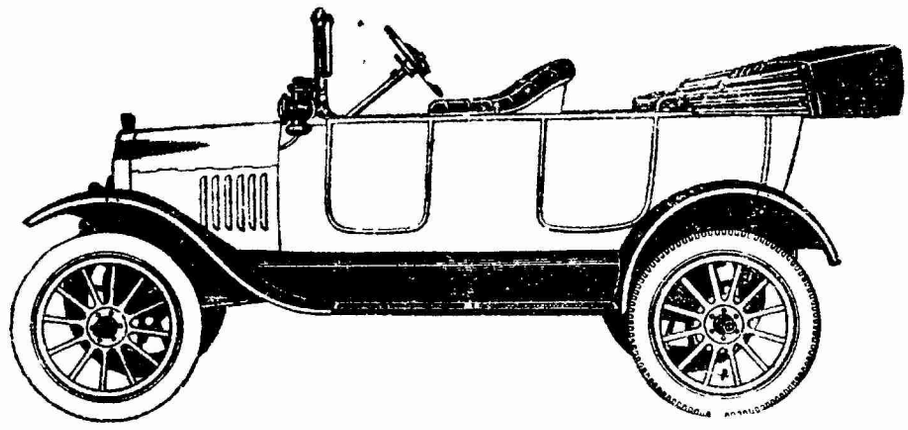

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Parliament and constitutionalist workers left that port with him.

A recently formed syndicate in Canton is recruiting laborers for Samoa. Coolies are being enrolled in Tungkun, Heungshan, and other districts. The Kwangtung Bureau for Foreign Affairs is issuing passports to the emigrants.

The government of Kwangtung has granted to Pui Ying School more than 200 *mow* of land for extension purpose. Principal Yan Cho Kwan of the school will leave the city next month for the Philippines and other places for the financial interest of the school.

All mission schools in Canton have been closed, while the government and other Chinese schools will not have their summer vacation until July 26. The Governor has ordered that the lower primary schools will not have vacation, only allowing the boys to have the afternoons off.

B. Christiansen, a local merchant, has been appointed acting vice-consul for Sweden and acting consul for Denmark in Canton. The Russian consul-general in Canton has been occupying these posts, but the recent developments in that country have made the consul-general here impotent.

Yang Wing-tai, Civil Governor of Kwangtung, is now trying to reclaim the appointment of magistrates for the civil administration. For the past two years the military commanders in Kwangtung have been usurping civil power, appointing magistrates and commandeering tax proceeds at pleasure.

Y. P. Hsieh, M. P., a Chinese socialist, and some of his friends will open a Chinese daily newspaper in Macao, under the name of *Macao Morning Post*. At present there is no Chinese newspaper in Macao, all those having appeared fail to last long because of lack of advertising support. The principal business in Macao now is ill-traffic, gambling and opium selling.

The Military government, in reply to an interpellation of the Kwangtuug Provincial Assembly relative to the alleged forced contribution of $30,000 a month from the Kwangtung Yueh-Han Railroad (Canton-Hankow), the administrative Council explains that the funds are being obtained in the form of a loan and that provisions will be made to secure their repayments.

The Y. M. C. A., will conduct a boys camp at Whampoa, August 6-20 for boys from 14 years old up. This is the first boys camp ever held in South China under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. A committee of experienced adults, including the scout commissioner and assistant scout commissioners of the Canton Boy Scouts Association, will regulate and supervise the camp.

The Union Middle School, Fati, Canton, has decided to add a commercial department to its courses of instruction. Kwok Yan Tong, now with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong, has been appointed director of the department. Mr. Kwok is a graduate of Columbia and New York University in America. He was one time instructor in economics in Canton Christian College.

The Canton Times, the only daily newspaper published in English in Canton, recently suspended by the Military Governor on charge of having made comments unfavorable to the militarists, has been allowed to resume publication. It appeared again June 25. *The Times* editorially announced that it would continue its former policy for the right cause and for constitutionalism against militarism.

The embargo on the export of silver coins up to fifty dollars for one person at a time has been lifted. The local money dealers report that there is a big sum of coins on the market, and that there is no fear for shortage for the time being. Of course, there is another explanation. Some say that the Kwangsi people here, knowing that they have to leave soon, are sending their silver to their homes.

Canton, June 25, 1920.

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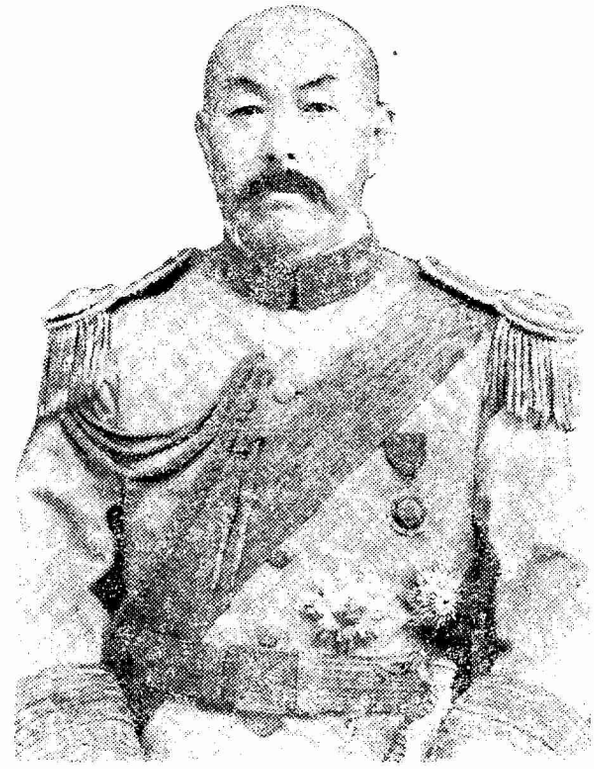
The Bank is endowed by the Chinese government with the right of note-issue, and its note reserve is maintained at par.

Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

Who's Who in China



General Sun Lieh-chen.
New Military Governor of Heilungkiang

(孫烈臣)

General Sun Lieh-chen has been appointed Military Governor of Heilungkiang to replace General Pao Kuei-ching, who resigned that post on account of his eye trouble, to become Military Governor of Kirin. General Sun has also been appointed Director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Fifty years of age, General Sun was born in Hashan, Fengtien. He began his life as a common soldier, and gradually worked his way up. In the late Manchu dynasty he held the rank of Lieutenant-General, and was the Commander of the Fengtien Patrol Force.

Later he was promoted to be commander of the 54th Brigade of the 27th Division, and received the rank of Major General. He was given the Second Class Wen-hu Decoration. In December of 1917, General Sun was appointed Commander of the 27th Division.

In the beginning of June 1920, he was appointed Military Governor of Heilungkiang and the Director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway. At the same time he commands the 27th Division, part of which force has been detailed for guide service along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

General Sun is one of the right-hand lieutenants of General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien and the Inspecting General of Manchuria.

NOTICE TO FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS

Due to the increased cost of paper and the application of the new postal rates to the American Postoffice, Shanghai, the subscription rate of MILLARD'S REVIEW for the United States and foreign countries will be increased from G. $5 to G. $7.50, effective June 1, 1920.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 1. Rice situation continues same in Shanghai with one minor riot.

July 2. Shanghai Chinese bankers and mill owners pledge million and a half to relieve rice situation.

July 3. Resignation of Premier Chin Yun-peng accepted as Anfuites are routed in the North, Chow Shu-mow nominated as successor.

July 6. Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce says it will be unable to relieve present piece goods situation.

July 7. Little Hsu dismissed and is reported to have left for Japan after breaking up his Mongolia schemes.

SIBERIA

July 1. Japanese General, Oi, notifies Verdhne-Udinsk government that Japan cannot recognize Soviets in the East.

July 3. Russian news service dispatch says Russo-Japanese peace negotiations began on June 26.

July 4. Tokio dispatch says Japan has decided to withdraw troops from Trans Baikalia region of Russia.

JAPAN

July 6. Baron Uchida in speech before Japanese Diet reiterates that Japan is ready to relinquish Shantung and lays the burden to China.

GENERAL

July 1. New German Reichstag opens session.——Pro-Wilson party wins points in platform at Democratic convention.

July 2. McAdoo is nominated for Democratic candidacy despite personal request not to be.——Admiral Oscar Farenholt, U.S.N., formerly stationed in Far East, dies in California.

July 3. Democrats place "sympathy for Irish" in platform.——Allies give pledge of friendship to Czecho-Slovakia.——France ratifies Austrian treaty.

July 4. Allies ignore German claims for evacuation of neutral zone.——British-Irish question a deadlock with no grounds for arbitration, Lloyd George says.

July 5. Food riots continue in Germany.——Great Britain plans wireless service to circle world.——Allied conference at Brussels opens.

July 6. Turks agree to Armenian independence.——Democratic convention at a deadlock with Governor Cox of Ohio leading, McAdoo second.——Admiral Benson announces staunch merchant marine policy for U. S.

July 7. McAdoo regains lead in Democratic convention but fails to break deadlock.——London dispatch says Britain has been treating with Anti-Soviets to keep army in field.——Disarmament of Germany at any price is decision reached by Allied conference at Brussels.

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The Training School for Nurses will open this fall for its first scholastic year. Women only will be admitted. A four years course of study including theory and practice is presented. Candidates for admission must present certificates of graduation from an approved middle school, or evidence of its equivalent. The English language will be the medium of instruction.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

All candidates for admission to any department are required to take entrance examinations. These will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on August 23rd to 27th, 1920. Applications for admission must be filed not later than August 10th.

INQUIRIES

For further information concerning the Training School for Nurses address the Superintendent of Nurses, Peking Union Medical College, Peking. All other inquiries should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions, Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

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Men and Events

W. H. Lacy, manager of the Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai, departed recently for Kuliang where he will join Mrs. Lacy to spend the summer months. They will return to Shanghai about September 1.

G. W. Healey and William F. Coney, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Russia* to join the staff of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Mr. Healey and Mr. Coney are staying at the Astor House.

According to information received last week, President Hsu Shih-chang has conferred the highest order of the Chinese government, the First Class Tashou Paokuang Chiaho, on Sir John Jordan, former British Minister at Peking.

B. W. Fleisher, editor and publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio) and the *Trans-Pacific* (Tokio) departed for Japan after a brief business trip in Shanghai, and points in North China, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, on Tuesday, July 6. Mrs. Fleisher, and the Misses Marion and Simone, were traveling with Mr. Fleisher.

Horace Beeson and A. Jones will have charge of the general office of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Far Eastern Division, Inc., of Shanghai, during the absence of F. G. Boulon, manager, while on home leave. E. L. McCloskey will be in full charge of the electrical engineering department, as reported by Mr. Boulon, manager.

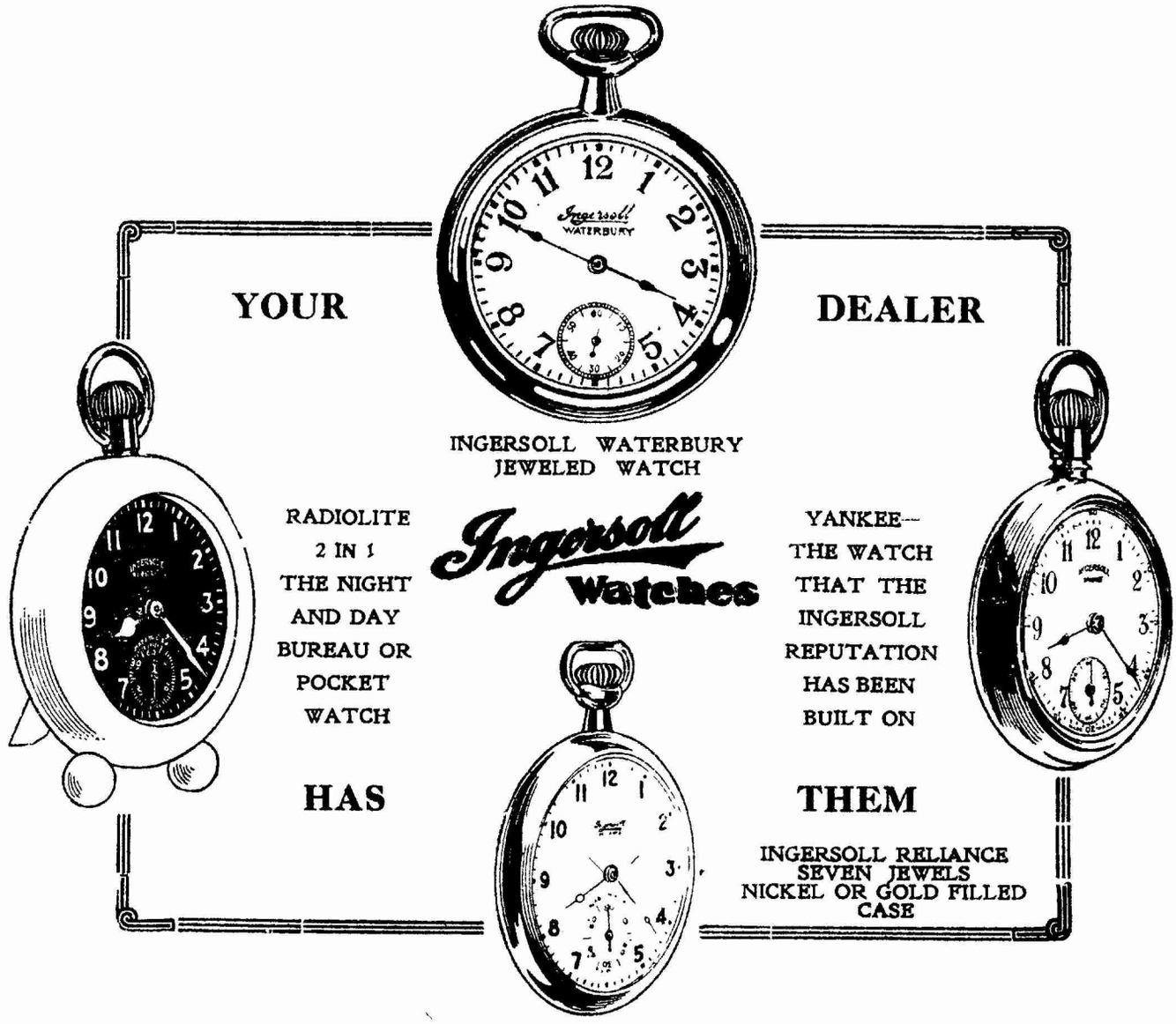
Does anyone know the whereabouts of T. H. Shen, who formerly lived at No. 11 Ta-Shia-Ko Hutung, Peking? Several months ago *Millard's Review* announced a competition for the best article on the subject "How May America Best Help China." The first prize amounting to $25 was awarded to Mr. Shen and now he can't be located.

The Board of Directors of the Newchwang Quarantine Hospital, Newchwang, have issued invitations for the inauguration ceremony of the hospital on Saturday, July 10, at 5 p. m. The Board of Directors, consist of: Sze Chi-ch'ang (Taoyin), W. R. Parr (Commissioner of Customs), and Wu Lien-tich, M. A., M. D., LL.D., (Chief Medical Officer).

J. W. Sanger, U. S. Trade Commissioner, who has been in Shanghai for the last month, expects to depart for Peking and points in North China, on Tuesday, July 13. Mr. Sanger will return to America in the fall after traveling through Korea and Japan. He is staying at the home of Consul-General E. S. Cunningham during his visit in Shanghai.

Employes in New York of the National City Bank, the National City Company, and the International Banking Corporation, have organized a City Bank Club, largely for social purposes. The monthly rates at the club house for room and two meals a day will be G. $50 per month. One feature of the club will be the accomodation of students in the bank's foreign trade class.

The Shanghai American School is to be congratulated on its business manager W. F. Beaman who entered on his duties June 1. Mr. Beaman brings to the school a wide experience gained in over twenty seven years spent in mission work and business in both China and Japan. All communications relating to business or accounts of the school should be addressed to him at 147 North Szechuen Road.



About 300 persons attended the meeting of the American Song Service held last Sunday in the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. At a meeting of the committee held recently it was decided that the Song Service would continue to hold meetings during the month of July. Dr. D. Bronson of Boston, Mass., addressed the service last Sunday and will address the service to be held on Sunday, July 11. H. H. Cameron will sing.

The death occurred of Shen Tun-ho, a prominent Chinese merchant, philanthropist and humanitarian worker, on Monday afternoon, July 5, at his home 34 Burkhill Road, Shanghai. Mr. Shen was a native of Ningpo and 64 years old. He received his education at Cambridge and has always taken a prominent part in Red Cross work in bringing relief to the Chinese army, whether revolutionists or royalists and attended the Red Cross convention at Geneva as advisory delegate for the Red Cross of China. Mr. Shen was formerly connected with the China Steam Navigation Company and founder of the China United Assurance Company. For the past fifteen years, Mr. Shen was a member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. and has received various decorations for service conferred by foreign governments as well as by the Republican and former Manchu government.

"Foreign Rights and Interests in China," is the title of a new book on China just issued by the Johns Hopkins Press of Baltimore, Md. and is reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Dr. W. W. Willoughby former legal adviser to the Chinese Republic and professor of political science at Johns Hopkins University is author of the publication. It contains 614 pages and some of the chapter headings give an idea of the contents: "Extraterritoriality in China," "Foreign Commerce and the Rights of Foreign Merchants in China," "Inland Navigation," "Patent Rights, Trade Marks and Copyrights and Foreign Corporations in China," "Concessions and Settlement," "Spheres of Interest—French, English and Russian," "The Japanese in Manchuria," "Japan's position in Shantung," "Japan's Special Interests in China," "Lansing-Ishii Agreement," "China's Foreign Debts," "Railway Loans and Foreign Control."

A New Japanese Minister to China?

Mr. Honda, former Japanese Minister to Switzerland, is now on an extensive visit in China for the purpose of investigating conditions. Mr. Honda began his diplomatic service in the Japanese Consulate

"A blessed companion is a book,—a book that fitly chosen is a lifelong friend."—Douglas Jerrold.

There is no particular season for a good book, nor is there any particular age at which it is best. New books and old books—all have their interest. Here are some of the latest ones:

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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in Shanghai from which point he was transfered to the legation at Peking where he served several years. He left China in 1910 and served at several diplomatic posts in Europe, especially in London. Immediately after the Armistice in 1918 he was appointed Minister to Switzerland where he had an excellent opportunity to view conditions in Germany following the overthrow of German militarism. Recently he has devoted considerable time to investigating conditions in Europe. He has also travelled extensively in the United States. On Wednesday July 7, T. Sahara, representative of the Kokusai News Agency and director of the *Shanghai Mercury*, gave a tiffin at the Carlton Cafe in honor of Mr. Honda. The tiffiin was attended by the Japanese Consul-General, the manager of the Yokahama Specie Bank, and a number of American and British newspapermen of Shanghai. It has been rumored extensively in China that Mr. Honda may succeed Mr. Obata as Japanese Minister to China.

American School Campaign

Since last publication fifty-two payments have been made on subscriptions to the Campaign, amounting to Tls. 16,445.55 and $1,519.09 Mex. The largest of these are the payments in full by the Robert Dollar Co. of Tls. 5,000 and by Andersen, Meyer & Co. of Tls. 10,000. This brings the total payments to date to Tls. 71,896.47 and $11,550.93 Mex., or approximately Tls. 80,000 of the Tls. 150,000 needed to complete the payment for the school site.

New subscriptions during this period or subscriptions not previously published are as follows:

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Y. W. C. A. Secretaries (additional).		3.00	
Total.....	360.00	858.61	575.00

SUMMARY

	Tls.	Mex. $	Gold $
Previously reported...	70,172.16	15,279.81	19,550.00
Received since last report:			
American Firms			575.00
Individuals.....	360.00	100.00	
Missionaries		758.61	
Interest	423.55	133.29	
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Governor Cox the Democratic Nominee

Governor James Cox of Ohio, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States after one of the most closely contested proceedings ever held at a Democractic national convention, according to a dispatch received by the U. S. Naval Wireless, Shanghai. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, received the nomination for vice-president.

The deadlock which was in force during Monday, in which McAdoo and Cox alternated in maintaining the lead, was broken shortly after ten o'clock at night, when after the thirty-eighth ballot, A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney General, withdrew his candidacy, through Representative Carlin of Virginia and thanked the delegates for their support. The result of the thirty-eighth ballot was: McAdoo 403, Cox 383, Palmer 211 and Davis 50. Earlier in the day mention was made of the nomination of several "dark horses" to break the deadlock but evidently this was made possible without such action by Attorney General Palmer's decision.

By a striking coincidence both of the presidential nominees, Senator Harding and Governor Cox, are from the state of Ohio, which has produced several occupants of the presidential chair, and both are newspaper publishers.

Governor Cox was born at Jacksonburg, Ohio, on March 31, 1870, and was reared on a farm. During the earlier part of his life, he taught school, worked in a printing office, and finally entered newspaper work as a reporter on the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, later becoming an editor. In 1898 he bought the *Dayton Daily News* and in 1903, the *Springfield Press-Republican* forming the News League of Ohio. He represented the third district of Ohio at the 61st and 62nd Congresses from 1909 to 1913, and has served for two terms as Governor of Ohio.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, previous to his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in 1913 was a member of the law firm of Marvin, Hooker and Roosevelt of New York. He was born at Hyde Park, N. Y., in 1882. He bears no relation to Theodore Roosevelt.

The platform formulated by the party, taken from press reports which have been received in the Far East since the opening of the convention, embodies the following planks: recognizing the right of collective bargaining on the part of labor and declaring against child labor; expressing sympathy with the Irish cause and offering such assistance as is in keeping with international comity, but suggesting that the matter be left to the League of Nations; expressing sympathy with Armenia; declaring against the soldier's bonus; endorsing the policy of the American government with regard to Asiatic immigrants; favoring the League of Nations and the adoption of the treaty without reservations impairing its essential but not opposing reservations clarifying American obligations in the League of Nations; expressing sympathy with China; endorsing the president and his stand on international affairs; pledging the support of the party to settle labor difficulties without strikes; endorsing the Federal Reserve Banking system. Efforts to have inserted both "wet" and "dry" planks in the platform failed.

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Shanghai's "Glorious Fourth"

With the flags of all nations flying, and public and private receptions and entertainments in progress from early in the morning until late at night, the American community of Shanghai had its largest Fourth of July celebration this week.

The reception of the Consul-general was held in the morning at the consulate with Consul-general Edwin S. Cunningham receiving, assisted by Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-general for Great Britain. Among those who called to pay their respects were D. Siffert, Senior Consul; M. Reau, French Consul-general; Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister, Peking; Wang I-tang and Tang Shao-yi. An electrical display, prepared by Andersen, Meyer and Co., for the Consul-general was lighted on the consulate flagstaff both the evening before and on the night of the Fourth.

The American Club reception began shortly after noon and lasted until 3 o'clock. Here talks were made by Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the club, Admiral Gleaves, commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, Consul-general Edwin S. Cunningham, D. Siffert, Consul-general for Belgium and dean of the Shanghai consular body, Allister Campbell, representative of Great Britain, and T. M. Knight, representative for France.

The Shanghai baseball team defeated the team of the U. S. S. *Elliott*, in a no-hit, no-run game, 8 to 0, with Gill, Claire and Holman as batteries for Shanghai and Munah, Little, and Brown and Fischer working for the Navy.

Following the baseball game a reception and tea dance was held at the Columbia Country Club, and sports for the American children conducted at the Shanghai Race Course.

A "homeside" basket dinner followed by motion picture performance of American war films was held in the evening at the Race Course with more than 1,000 Americans in attendance, in addition to their friends of other nationalities. Between the reels patriotic songs were sung.

In the morning the French warship *Desaix* fired a salute in honor of the holiday which was replied to by the U. S. S. *General Alva*. The weather was ideal and the day's celebration ended with private parties in the evening as the most pretentious ever held in Shanghai by the Americans.

U. S. Congressmen Enroute to Orient

A party of one hundred and fifty American Senators, Representatives and their families, sailed from San Francisco for the Far East on July 5 on the United States Army transport, *Great Northern*. The party will come to Shanghai by way of Honolulu and Japanese ports. A short tour of China will be made before the party proceeds to Manila.

In the party are three United States Senators, and thirty-one United States Representatives, the remaining members consisting of their families. The number of Congressmen making the trip is not as large as originally announced due to the presidential campaigns.

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Foochow Health Campaign

June 7-12, 1920

Anyone who knows what is meant by the rumors before the Barnum & Bailey Circus comes to town knows something about the whisperings among the Chinese as they saw Dr. Peter's show arrive in Foochow on the night of June 1, 1920. There were no tents to set up, nor elephants to water, but there was a line of coolies carrying three tons of health literature, apparatus, etc., used in the show.

Although Dr. Wesley Peter, A. B., M. D., C. Ph., is his own advance guard publicity agent and main show in the big tent, yet he is running no one-horse show, and like all shows has to be set up in advance. He organizes, he trains all the forces and puts on all the side shows he can. There may have been medical experts come to Foochow before to lecture to some selected group of high-brows on the microscopic analysis on the theory of health, but this is not Dr. Peter's plan. He is out on a city wide campaign to get the "Gos-pill" of health, not by sitting in an office and waiting for patients who are already sick to come in for foreign medicine, but by education to those in every walk of life. He is putting up his doses and labeling them in order that the people will take them. And they are not homeopathic doses either. He gets it across not by sugar-coating, but by stuffing his medicine full of facts.

Like Billy Sunday and all great evangelists he needs a staff of assistants, he needs publicity, and needs his plans carried out, and rightly so. It is his show. Therefore when he landed he gathered his lieutenants and instructed them in his plan. Some of this had been done long ago, or he would not have come to Foochow, for there are too many places that want his show put on and will build the necessary tabernacle. For months the Foochow Health and Sanitation Committee, which was organized to fight the cholera plague about this time last year, or a little later, has been raising the necessary funds for literature and were glad to get such a movement as this under way in the hope that it would prevent or help to prevent any recurrence of the tragic happenings of last year.

Of course Dr. Peter is affiliated with the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China and naturally the Y.M.C.A. of Foochow is behind the whole plan, the Association staff, Chinese and foreign, has given themselves to the Health and Sanitation Committee help set up the campaign, and they surely have been in the game. E. H. Munson, general secretary, has been heading the arrangements and has not needed any gongs to awaken an interest in health education. With him a whole group of workers have been setting the stage for the health week of June 7, to 12, inclusive. One man has been training missionaries and others in the running of "movies"—men who have never run "movies" before in their lives; others have been training medical students and teachers in the kind of "dope" to hand out with the movies, and the kind of explanations to make with the exhibits, etc., others have been hiring coolies to carry floats in the parade. Many of these things have been done before, but never on such a large scale. First he called together the missionaries, heads of hospitals, schools, colleges and churches, and it did not take long for Dr. Peter to sell his product.

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The next scheme in Dr. Peter's program was to sell his health product to the officials. He called on General Li Governor of Fukien Province. A time was set for Saturday, June 5, when the General promised to be present with his staff for an hour, and he came too, in spite of recent home outrages.

One of the features of the show in the big tent, of which Dr. Peter himself is the center of attraction, is the health talk. The first three days of the week he held forth in the walled City, with its population of 550,000 people and the rest of the week he took his show to Nantai, another part of the city, with a population of 250,000 more. Daily he crowded the Y. M. C. A. open air auditorium with crowds of a 1,000 to 1,500, putting on four and five shows a day. A group of students would come in through one door and a crowd of officials and business men go out through another.

It is estimated that 14,700 either heard or saw the exhibition, health talks and health movies on the first day, 14,800 the second day, and a record of 17,200 on the third. The remaining days of the week at South side increased in attendance, the outer movie show held Friday and Saturday nights at the Y. M. C. A. playgrounds seeing 6,000 Chinese crowded together watching the movies for two hours. Those the first day exceeded the record audience for the whole week of any other of the Doctor's health campaigns before.

One movie was held in the Middle School outer playground, where 3,800 stood up in true Chinese theater fashion under the canopy of the blue sky and looked at health education supplied in many ways, in pictures on the white paper pasted on the brick wall. Sometimes the crowds were so large that double headers had to be run.

Of Special Interest

A son, was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Reilly of Shanghai, on Monday, July 5, at 635 Rue Ratard.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Don D. Patterson, a son, Don Denham, Jr., on Friday, July 2, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium.

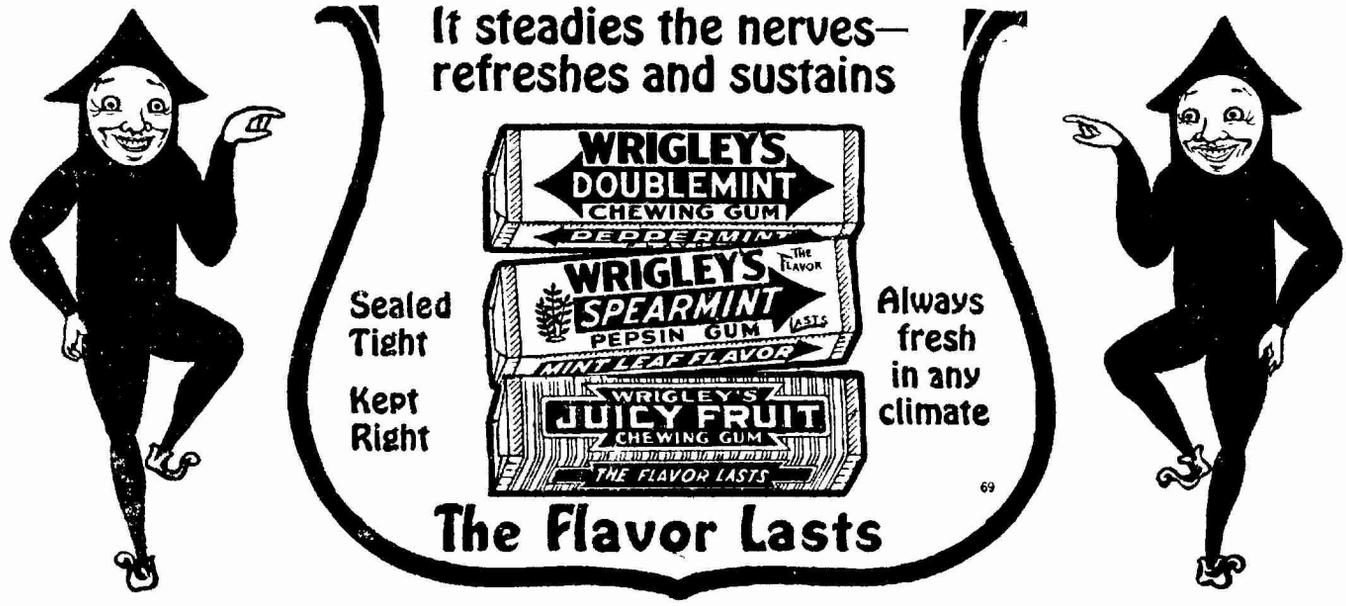
Mrs. J. B. Fearn, M. D., returned to Shanghai on Monday, July 5 from Japan where she has been on a short vacation.

On July 3, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai, a daughter, Elizabeth Virginia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McRae.

Mrs. T. A. Kearney, wife of commander of the naval forces on the Yangtse, left for Washington, D. C. on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, on Tuesday, July 6. Mrs. Kearney is called home by the illness of her mother.

The marriage took place on Tuesday, June 1, at Brooklyn, New York, of E. M. Geibel of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, and Miss Mabel Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Seitz. Mr. and Mrs. Geibel will return to Shanghai this fall.

Nearly $2,000 was netted from the entertainment given by the alumnae of St. Mary's Hall, at the Olympic Theater on June 25-28. The funds will be added to the general fund to be used for a new auditorium to St. Mary's Hall, Jessfield.



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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Future of China

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

What will be the future of China? Although it is impossible to say to a certainty, nevertheless we can surmise from what results of present conditions will bring forth, and know pretty accurately the effects of present conditions.

Unless the persons who now have authority and now exercise power in the government retire or are dismissed, the affairs of the conntry will greatly suffer and probably the nation will be destroyed. The actions of these persons are not conducive to the nation's progress. Unless others obtain the powers of government and radically change the present policies, China has no hope of remaining a sovereign state.

It is not known whether the administrators can change their policy. And if they do, what would be the effect upon the nation. If the nation and the affairs of the nation were to be destroyed what method will be adopted to consumate that destruction?

Standards of Living

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

There has been an increasing epidemic of strikes which are caused by the difficulty in obtaining a decent livelihood. The reasons for the increasing difficulty in obtaining a livelihood are numerous. The high cost of rice has appreciably affected the situation. So the proposals to maintain living conditions must deal with the fundamental principles so that there will be no recurrence of these adverse conditions. The people should not plan just for this one emergency.

The present method of maintaining a decent standard of living for the workers is simply to increase their wages. Another method is to regulate industries so that those who work would be more diligent in their labors; those that are working on new mechanical devises may improve their inventions: those who manufacture should adopt new and better methods. In this way those who are termed stockholders and capitalists will be able to increase the wages of their workers without feeling they are jeopardizing their own interests. Futhermore, they will derive innumerable benefit by so doing.

If the workers of every department and trade entertain such ambitions, then the means of making a livelihood will be materially advanced and increase in wages will come as a matter of course. Then all branches of industry, and commerce will prosper and advance; and there will be no further suffering from decline of trade. The whole country will profit by it.

Military Occupation Necessary

From the "Hochi" (Japanese)

It is strange that the government should hesitate to reach a decision over a matter having so vital a bearing on the prestige of the country as the Nikolaievsk incident.

It is wrong to regard the Partisans as bandits. When the Japanese troops and civilians were fighting the Partisans at Nikolaievsk on March 14, and March 15, the Partisans were in constant communication with the Russian command at Habarovsk. There is no manner of doubt that there has been communication between the Russian troops, the Partisans, and the various administrative bodies, and various facts and revelations go to prove that all these are

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under instructions from the Bolshevik government at Moscow. The Partisans have pretty good training, and are supplied with excellent arms and munitions. This fact alone makes it clear that they are not mere bandits. All this should be taken into particular consideration in devising the steps to be taken to settle the Nikolaievsk incident.

Before they fled from Nikolaievsk, the Partisans had burned everything there. They had learned the approach of a Japanese expedition by wireless information received from various quarters. The Vladivostok government has circulated the falsehood that the streets of Nikolaievsk have been laid waste by Japanese bombardments. Such a plain falsehood does not deserve notice, but the story may have caused some misunderstandings among the Powers which are always suspicious of Japan's intentions.

The facts are clear, after all. A Consul, representative of the Empire, has fallen a prey to the barbarism of the Partisans; soldiers and sailors have been massacred; and even women and children, together with wounded and sick men, have been slaughtered to a man. The Bolshevik political group, which secretly instructed the Partisans to commit the inhumanities, is trying to evade the responsibility on the plea that its influence does not extend to Nikolaievsk, and this in spite of the fact that the political group has boasted that it controls all the three Far Eastern provinces of Siberia. There is only one action which the Japanese government should take to meet the situation. It should carry out a military occupation with lightning rapidity, declare to the world the reasons and circumstances necessitating that action, and then wait for the appearance of a responsible government with which to settle the consequences of the Nikolaievsk incident.

The Changsha incident has made it absolutely impossible for Japan unconditionally to withdraw her troops from the Shantung railway. However well-disposed Japan may be toward China, it is naturally impossible, if the Chinese government is so impotent, for Japan to withdraw protection for the lives and property of Japanese in Shantung and leave them at the mercy of Chinese bandits who have their dens in that province. It is our wish that China will make it possible for Japan to withdraw her troops even if no Chinese guard is organized, but such a wish is impossible of realization until after China is thoroughly unified, and after all, the withdrawal of the Japanese garrison must be conditional on a Chinese guard being organized to take its place.

Changsha and Shantung

From the "Kokumin (Japanese)

Eclipsed by the Nikolaievsk massacre, the Changsha incident is apparently receiving not much attention, but in view of the nature of the incident and of the present state of affairs throughout Middle China, the matter is fraught with extremely grave diplomatic complications.

If neither the Northern government nor the Southern government is able to suppress the disturbances, it is Japan which will be directly affected. Not only will there be no security to the lives and property of the Japanese residents in China, but our trade with her will come to a stand-still, and moreover, the anti-Japanese agitators will have an excellent opportunity to further their cause. The frequent perpetration of lawless acts by Chinese troops is a standing proof the impotence of the Chinese government and the Chinese authorities

THERE IS SOMETHING ENERVATING IN THE HEAT OF THE SUMMER WEATHER

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generally. If China cannot assume the responsibility for protecting foreigners, the Powers will have no alternative but to undertake the task themselves. By allowing them to do so, is not China admitting aggressors which have ever been on the qui vive for an opportunity to cut up her territory?

Viscount Uchida's Speech

From the "North China Daily News," (British)

It is possible that Viscount Uchida's speech may have imposed upon his audience. But beyond Japanese shores his words, at least in all that concerns this country, will be received by all friends of Japan with dismay, almost with incredulity. Were it not impossible to suppose that Reuter was hoaxing us, we might be almost tempted to think that such a speech by a Minister so highly placed had never been delivered. For there is hardly one statement in it which is not in glaring contradiction with facts familiar to the most imperfect memory. Thus, for example, we are told that "it has ever been the endeavor of this government in matters connected with loans to China, rigidly to follow a policy in concert with the other Powers interested." Yet on October 2, 1918, a Tokio telegram (such can certainly not be suspected of exaggerating matters) stated that up to that date the year had witnessed twenty-three loans from Japan to China, some of which, it was admitted, contravened the agreement with the Quadruple Group. How does Viscount Uchida's contention square with this? Again "when the question recently arose of making an advance of five million pounds to the Chinese government, Japan again put forth her utmost efforts to bring about perfect accord between Japan, the United States, Great Britain and France." Simultaneously she permitted her leading merchants to lend Peking Y.9,000,000 to tide over China New Year thereby effectively destroying any results from this "perfect accord" which Japan was laboring so hard to secure. Does Viscount Uchida really believe that people's memories are so short that they can be deceived by this wretched misrepresentation? Or can he have forgotten that on December 4, 1918, the Japanese government issued an official statement to the effect that, as loans to China seemed but too likely to promote internal strife, it had been decided that no more such should be allowed: thereby tacitly admitting that its conduct and policy during at least the previous twelve months had been diametrically opposite to the first principles of its partners and allies in the Consortium?

We have dealt so recently with Japan's attitude in respect of Shantung (defined in the Tokio statement of June 10) that little more need be said. But when Viscount Uchida expresses glib regret at China's refusal to negotiate and affirms Japan's undiminished readiness to treat whenever China is so disposed, it becomes necessary to remind him of his own words on another occasion. In an official interview, given at Tokio on May 17, 1919—the whole purpose and tenor of which was to repudiate foreign suspicion of Japanese intentions—Viscount Uchida said: "I can only endorse and reaffirm the statement issued to the Press by Baron Makino at Paris on May 4. The Shantung peninsula will be handed back to China in full sovereignty and all arrangements made to promote the mutual benefit of the two nations will be loyally observed." How lamentably far we still are from any sign of fulfilment of this unequivocal and solemn pledge. Finally we wish to

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protest once and for all against this oft-repeated specious nonsense about Japan's "vital national interests," her "national defence and economic existence" in China. What nation can seriously compete with her immense geographical advantage in trading with China? And what conceivable danger can threaten her from this great, but disunited and helpless people? One is reminded of the story of a certain colonial colonel haranging his men on charges of sheep stealing. "The next time I hear of any such thing I shall deal with you men pretty severely," he said; then after a pause, "Of course, if the sheep should attack you, I can't prevent you doing anything necessary for self-defence."

We deeply regret to have to write in this manner of a speech by a high Minister of a great and allied Power. But it is time the Japanese government were told plainly that foreign nations, accustomed to expect from their own Ministers some degree of relationship between facts and words, will not endure these tissues of insincerity and misrepresentation which Japanese statesmen are, from time to time, put up to make. It is hard to imagine an address that could be more damaging to Japan's reputation for common truthfulness or to her best interests than this of Viscount Uchida. It will inflame the Chinese to new resentment and it makes the task of those who would defend Japan's actions and plead for faith in her promises impossible. For what does Viscount Uchida prove, but that Japan's words are one thing, her deeds wholly another? We may assume that he is not a free agent, that he has only spoken what was set down for him by the evil influence that has misdirected Japanese policy for the past five years. But the world is weary of that influence and hesitates not to say so. How long will the Japanese people continue to suffer and be traduced by it?

Correspondence

Help for Austrian Refugees from Siberia

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

We read in the home papers that Italy and England are sheltering half starved Austrian children; they nurse them back to health and send them back to their parents.

America is sending funds to relieve starvation and committees to see that best possible use is made of the funds. Bank consortiums with the consent of their governments grant loans and credits—every body is, now the war is won, trying to heal the wounds and to help the downtrodden to again get on their legs.

The only ones that are forgotten by friend and foe, are the poor, starved, sick former Austrian prisoners of war in Siberia—many of them cripples, all destitute.

Most of them were taken prisoners in 1914—they have passed 6 winters in captivity in Siberia.

Some of them have fought with the Czechs and with Koltchak against the Bolsheviki.

There are men in their ranks of all conditions of social life—the University educated and the laborer the man used in his home land to every refinement and the peasant.

Most of them are without news from their families, have been so for years.

They are sons, brothers, husbands, fathers, and their families are waiting for them.

It is time that we should forget, that we have been at war and having won the war we can afford to be charitable.

It is true we do not want them here—we cannot give them any positions in our offices—we have our own soldiers to find positions for—but we can help them to leave Shanghai, we can help them, while they are waiting in Shanghai for the transports to bring them home, to preserve what little health they have not lost during their captivity and make it possible for them to again see their homeland.

Are there none of the people that count in Shanghai—None of the ladies, who during the war have done so much for the needy, who will take the initiative and start a movement to help these men for whom nobody cares.

My small "obolus" is ready for any subscription list that may be started.

Enclosing my card, I am,

Yours faithfully,
Parcere subjectis

N. B. To be quite correct, I must add that the Dutch Consul supplies the men with their meals and a place to sleep.

Shanghai, July 6, 1920.

Oriental Trade Expansion Dependent Upon the Transportation Development of Asia

BY PAUL PAGE WHITHAM
Trade Commissioner Department of Commerce.

WORLD development must be carried on. The incentive is tremendous. The hope of reducing the huge burden of war debts lies in the creation of new wealth by increasing the world's production and making available dormant material resources. The problem is a world task. Although the pressure of necessity rests heavier on certain political and racial units than others, yet mankind is involved and that without choice. The United States is concerned whether it is wished or not. We are inhabitants of the same globe together with the rest of mankind. While in material things independent, perhaps, to a greater extent than any other nation, yet this country can not escape the effects of financial burdens elsewhere; consequently, we of the United States are vitally interested in the economic recovery of the world through the creation of new wealth. In order to facilitate increased production and expedite the releasing of now unavailable material resources, the world must be made smaller. That may seem like a strange statement. In China, the measure of distance is as much a unit of time as of length. A Chinese li is the distance that may be traveled in a certain time. It may be 20 li up a hill and only 15 li down that hill by the same road. In the province of Yunnan, China, I was telling a group of students something about America. One of the boys asked how long it took to cross the United States. The reply was four to five days. The student then said that his province must be larger than the United States. I assured him that he was mistaken, that Yunnan was about the size of one of our states, Montana. However, the youth persisted that Yunnan must be larger than the United States, because he said it takes thirty days to cross the province. So it does on foot or in a cart. That Chinese student was right. Through the development of the railways in America, the United

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The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

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States has been made smaller than the province of Yunnan. Economic advancement and the release to use of our material resources, is the result. By means of improved and extended transportation facilities, the world must be made smaller in order that the wealth available to mankind may be increased.

The largest untapped resources of wealth are situated in Central and South America, Africa and Asia. The most promising source of new production and wealth, taking into account the man power available to develop it quickly is in Asia, the greatest continent of all, in area, equal to North and South America combined. It is in Asia and the countries bordering on the Pacific that the world is looking for the greatest increase in production and the largest market development. But—the Trade Expansion of the Orient must be predicated upon the transportation development of Asia. That huge continent must be made smaller by means of railways and other transportation facilities. Only in that manner can the millions of producers increase their effective output or can the great potential material resources be made available to the inhabitants of Asia and the world at large through the channels of international trade.

The necessity for transportation development in Asia is apparent when it is realized that although the continent is as large as North and South America combined, it posseses only about 67,000 miles of railways while in the Americas there are approximately 356,000 miles, a little over half of the world's total. About half of the railway mileage of Asia is in India which, under British direction, has made good progress in that direction. Japan is well covered with railways but being an island empire, the mileage is small compared to that required by continental countries. In China, Siberia, Central Asia and the near East, a combined area approximately three times that of the United States, railway construction has hardly begun. Many thousands of miles must be bu ilt to provide the main lines only. The term Orient in its common use more particularly applies to the easterly portion of Asia or that facing the Pacific and Indian Seas. It should be understood that while the Orient or Eastern Asia contains a large population estimated to be approximately 700,000,000, it is not well distributed. The Coastal strip and sections made accessible by natural waterways are congested, while large back areas, particularly in Northern Central Asia are underpopulated. This is particularly true of China, in which most of the three to four hundred million people live in the south easterly one-third of the country. To be sure, much of the remaining two-thirds is not capable of supporting a dense population, but it would seem conservative to say that at least half of it is susceptible of intensified occupation and use providing railways are constructed. The railway development problem of China differs from that of North America in that the lines to be built within the easterly provinces would serve an existing dense population, but similar in that if railways be extended into the northern and western provinces, they should induce a rapid settlement and development of the unused areas. The situation is not unlike that in the United States at the time trans-continental railways were being pushed

westward, if the eastern states had contained a population of 300,000,000 people, with the advent of the railways, the Chinese slogan may become "Young man—go west and grow up with the country." "In connection with the construction of railways, ports must be developed, waterways improved and highways provided on the continent and the islands of Asia from Port Said to Vladivostok. It will require a lot of money. Roughly estimated, China alone needs five billion dollars for transportation development; Siberia needs a billion or two. Of necessity, these expenditures must be spread over a term of years. As America had to turn to Europe for capital with which to develop its transportation system, so Asia must look to America and Europe for funds. As the work progresses, the wealth of Asia will gradually mobilize and become available for development purposes; consequently, only a portion of the capital required need come from outside sources. The transportation development of Asia be planned primarily to promote the best interests of the various peoples and nations in which the improvements are to take place. It is to the advantage of the rest of the world that this be assured. It is a sound business principle. Furthermore, it is to the best interests of the world that no nation participating in the transportation development of Asia so pervert its opportunities as to take an unfair advantage of the people of the country in which it is operating or to secure unto itself exclusive and special privileges as against other nations. The doctrine of the "*Open Door*," that is equal opportunity to all for trade and commerce in Asia, must prevail. It is a doctrine to which the United States must hold itself vigorously, conceding equal opportunity to others, but in so doing, insisting at all costs upon the respect of her own rights in accord there-with. Such a course is not altruism; it is sound business. To rightfully enjoy the fruits of such a policy, in fact, to justify a vigorous insistence upon the adherance to the principle, America must carry its portion of the burden and labor of development and progress in Asia. It is not fair to insist on the privilege of reaping where we do not sow. Up to date we have done little more than glean from fields cultivated by others.

In the last analysis, America's share in the markets and commerce of Asia should be in proportion to the sums invested and to the magnitude of its constructive effort. The present weakness of our position in regard to shipping and trade of the Far East is due to our failure to shoulder the burdens of investment and resource development activities. The transportation and material development needs of Asia are so tremendous that it will tax the financial ability of the entire world. Let us put our shoulder to the wheel with the full weight of our ability. It will pay; again it is good business to do this.

The United States and the world has need of the tropical products of Southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago—rubber, fibres, hardwoods, vegetable and wood oils, gums, sugar, tobacco, spices and numerous smaller products are required in increasing quantities. In Eastern, Northern and Central Asia, there is an opportunity to augment the world's supplies of cereals, vegetable oils, meats, hides, silks, cotton, coal and metals. All these things and others Asia can be made to produce and sell in much larger quantities, if provided with adequate transportation facilities. In turn, new wealth will be created, the purchasing power

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Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

of 700,000,000 people will be raised and the markets for American and European manufactured goods, machinery and equipment will be greatly extended.

The foreign trade of China is about one and a quarter billion dollars per year. Properly served with transportation facilities, the trade should rise to from three to four billion dollars per year. The foreign trade of Tropical Asia, including the Philippines and the Malay Archipelago, is approximately three billion dollars per year. If the business interests of the United States should undertake a large scale development of the tropical resources of the Philippines, if the business interest of the leading commercial nations, including those of the United States, exert themselves vigorously in behalf of tropical Asian development generally in a manner calculated to raise the purchasing power of the millions of inhabitants, it is reasonable to expect that the foreign trade may be increased by one or two billion dollars per year. When Siberian conditions settle so as to make constructive progress possible, easily a billion dollars a year trade should ensue from that part of Asia. That is, the potential trade increase of Asia is easily five billion dollars. All this may sound like a dream to those unfamiliar with the resource and man power potentiality of Asia. As a matter of fact, the estimates are conservative, providing sufficient effort be put forth along lines subserving the best interests of the Asiatics themselves. The investments of American and European capital would be small in proportion to the rewards obtainable. Looking at it from the standpoint of purely American trade interest, it should pay to allocate to China and the Philippines in particular and to Asia generally investment funds to the limit of our ability. American business will commit a grave error if it fails to go ahead on account of difficulties such as a tight money market. The incentive is great and difficulties are made only to test the ability and will to overcome them. The urge to do these things springs from a desire for profit to ourselves. The peoples of Asia themselves will benefit most, and the world will share in the prosperity that will lighten the heavy burdens of debt. The underlying purpose of the suggested activities should be to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and to make a dollar for the other fellow while making one for ourselves. If any considerable progress is made in the development of Asia during the next decade, a good deal of the financing must be done in the United States. It is a serious problem, as the demands for capital within our own country and from Europe are staggering; consequently, it may be necessary to go rather slow at first, only those projects should be undertaken that will most induce larger production and market opportunities for the minimum expenditure. This point should not be lost sight of, however. It is America's desire; in fact, it is our duty to assist Europe through business channels to the fullest extent. May it not be that a large measure of effective assistance would be rendered Europe if a portion of America's funds be used to advance the development of Asia in a manner that would make available its material resources. By pursuing such a course, the United States will profit, but European countries, with commercial interests in the Orient, are bound to benefit also. New and enlarged markets would be created for them as well. That is what they need most; next to rehabilitating their machinery of production. In order to operate effectively, there are certain things America must do. Lines of communications must be established. Adequate cable and wireless services are vital. A bridge of ships is essential. That is being provided. Every bridge must rest on supporting abutments; so with the bridge of ships, it must rest on terminal facilities at the Asiatic, as well as the home end. At Manila, an opportunity is afforded to create an American terminal, a shipping and commercial base. If I have interpreted the sentiment of the Filipinos correctly, they are anxious to co-operate in that respect; in fact, are inviting American commercial and shipping interests to so use Manila. As an evidence of earnestness in that direction, the Philippine Legislature recently authorized a 12,000,000 pesos bond issue with which to enlarge the port facilities. During the next three years, probably a total of 20,000,000 pesos ($10,000,000) will be spent by the Philippine government upon the improvement of the Port of Manila. Fuel supply stations and dry docking and ship repairing facilities are assured. China contemplates the improvement of its ports and would welcome their use by American shipping. At Shanghai, if American shipping and commercial interests will but take advantage of the opportunity, a large terminal base may be developed for operations in China and northeastern Asia. Subsidiary or feeder lines should be established, based on Manila and Shanghai. To make effective and support the steamship service, import and export houses should branch out and establish themselves at the outports and interior points. In order to sell, buying must be undertaken. In the Orient purchasing, in many cases, means investment

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13-372

and technical assistance in resource and production development. The machinery necessary to handle such operations must be created. American business needs to organize and co-ordinate its forces in order to carry out these things and to effectively direct its investment, in resource and trade development activities. America's trade efforts are commendable, but will prove petty in their results unless business interests encouraged and supported by the government undertake the basic activities necessary to pave the broad road leading to large commercial opportunities that will result from increased production and wealth in the Orient. It is a big game, calling for intelligent planning and foresight. There is need for an *American General Staff* of *Investment* and *Foreign Trade Activities* that will allocate resources and constructive energy in a manner calculated to produce the maximum results. The numerous financial shipping and trading concerns must be counted upon to actually do the work, each in its own field, but unless there is a central group to co-ordinate the efforts, to bring about good team-play, the forces will scatter in a hit or miss fashion in spite of splendid star performances on the part of individual firms. The demands and needs of the world are so pressing and so extended that American business must plan broadly and map out its campaign of world activities. America is in the world; consequently, must carry its share of the burdens and play its part. To do less would condemn us to an ingrowing spirit and a degenerating manhood. The same hardihood and spirit of adventure that led our pioneers across a great continent and made available its material resources to ourselves and the world must not halt at the shores of the Pacific. What has been said is taken from a world rather than a local American viewpoint, which is proper. Americans must gain a world vision if for no other reason than to thereby better advance their purely national interests. It should be kept in mind that a hard and practical game is being played out in the world and that if America does not look out for herself, none will.

Some say what is the use of bothering about trade expansion and development in the Orient. We have enough to attend to at home. In reply I would call attention to the fact that the American Emblem is an eagle, not an ostrich.

Those who are timid or comfort-pleasure loving will object saying that Asia is too far from home. Would answer by saying that it is a dark day for America if our young men hesitate to go more than 45 minutes from Broadway. The pleasures and comforts of our big cities are nothing to the joy that comes from getting out into the world and laboring under the hot sun of the tropics or facing the cold blasts of the north, until something constructive is achieved and a service well done is rendered. Give the men a chance and they will go over the top.

To those who object on the ground that they are too busy at home to consider propositions abroad, would reply there is no such thing as being too biusy to expand. If it were so, America's greatest enterpr ses would have died aborning. Willingness to take on larger and larger tasks has made America great at home and will make her strong abroad.

To those conscientious objectors to foreign activities on the ground that it involves us in "dollar

International Banking Corporation

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UNDIVIDED PROFITS: $500,000

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BARCELONA
MADRID

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO
CALLE RONDEAU (MONTEVIDEO)

VENEZUELA
CARACAS
CIUDAD BOLIVAR
MARACAIBO

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

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diplomacy," would say that trade is not a sordid thing. True, it must be conducted for gain or it would fail, but commerce is a potent influence for good. It has carried civilization into the far corners of the world. It is the hand-maid of true progress. Big business should be encouraged to enter the foreign field in order that the way may be opened for a much larger number of smaller enterprises. In spite of financial burdens and crippled machinery of production, some of the European countries are vigorously at work regaining their foreign markets. American assistance in Europe will facilitate this movement which is all right but we must not neglect our own interests while furthering those of European countries. The present situation in which our industries are over-sold will not continue indefinitely. Before long we will need foreign markets for the surplus. A few foresighted industrial leaders see the hand-writing on the wall and even now are sending men abroad, training them and in some cases allocating a sufficient proportion of their output to cultivate a foreign market. A vast majority, however, appear to be going on blindly heedless of the day when there will be a great need for markets that require years of patient effort to develop. The leading commercial nations of Europe are much better off for men trained and experienced in foreign fields than we are. Furthermore, the foreign investments made before the war far exceed America's and still operate to their advantage. Self-interest dictates a forward policy in proportion for the inevitable need of foreign markets by means of wise investments and forehanded training of men. The need may come much sooner than anticipated and in any event the time for preparation is none too long.

This statement is as applicable, perhaps more so, to the Orient than elsewhere. American business interests should manage somehow to participate in the transportation development of Asia, particularly China, even if it does not seem convenient just now, and the floating of securities is difficult. It can be done, if there is a *will* to do. American business and the nation must develop a forward-looking policy. The business interests of the country, as represented by producing, shipping, trading and financial leaders, should organize an *All American Team* and create machinery for financing constructive development and commercial enterprises. The government should lend its support and say, "*GO AHEAD, WE are back of you, AMERICAN protection will follow the flag wherever carried by legitimate trade and investment.*"

Go forth and help make Asia smaller in order that the material resources of that great continent may be made available, that huge, new markets may be opened to the world. Make possible Oriental trade expansion by assisting in the transportation development of Asia.

Philippines Again in Market for China Rice

(By Roy C. Bennett)

Manila, July 1,—(Special)—Importation of rice to the Philippines from China ports has been resumed, owing to the decline in China exchange rates and the removal of government restrictions on sales. Several hundred thousand sacks of rice have already been purchased and imported by Chinese mercantile houses in Manila. The rice can be sold in Manila at prices ranging from P.15 to P.16 a sack, after paying a tariff of P.1.26 a sack.

Chiefly due to the loss of tariff on rice since September 1919, the customs revenues have declined. Usually Chinese importers bring into the islands about 3,500,000 sacks of rice each year. But in September 1919, to prevent a crisis and undue speculation in the chief food staple of the islands, the government laid an embargo on rice and promulgated regulations requiring a special permit to cover each sale in wholesale lots, and a special license for all dealers, including the thousands of Chinese retail dealers throughout the islands. Prices were also regulated: first class rice was sold at wholesale in Manila at P.16.25 a sack and second class at P.15.75 a sack. At these prices, while the price of silver was high, rice could not be imported. The business was also delayed in a discouraging manner by the permit system.

In the provinces stocks of rice were commandeered at the will of the government, at the stipulated prices, of course; and distribution from central Luzon, the chief producing region, to other regions in the islands was effected through a government purchasing service called the bureau of supply. Coastguard and commercial vessels were used as means of transportation.

The primary purpose of the government, that of preventing extraordinary prices, was achieved through this machinery, which was even aided by the insular police force. Distribution, however, was not satisfactory and the usual commerce in the commodity was quite paralyzed. (Shipments of rice to Manila over the Manila railroad, the sole means of getting it in from central Luzon, have up to this time been only a fraction of what is commonly shipped during the first six months of the year).

To amend the situation the government decided to do away with the special permits and licenses. It also raised the maximum prices that could be charged, and wholesale lots of first class rice can now be sold at P. 18. 50 a sack while second class rice can be sold at P. 18 a sack. This has restored activity and given the planters hope of good prices in future, so that the whole industry is again moving forward. Encouraging reports of large acreages in the provinces are being received. Mills are active and shipments on the railroad are heavy.

In all this, Chinese resident in the islands are the chief participants after the rice leaves the hands of the producers. They have millions of pesos invested in every branch of the industry and regularly make advances of funds to planters, who haul their rice to the milling centers and store it in warehouses(chiefly owned by Chinese), whence it reaches the mills which Chinese companies have installed and are operating. Not a few of the inter-island steamers are owned by Chinese, while Chinese merchants in the hemp—and sugar-producing provinces find it convenient and profitable to import stocks of rice for the planters from whom they purchase these products. Basing their business on prime products, and rice the principal one, Chinese in the Philippines do about 95% of the retail business of the Philippine islands. There are 45,000 Chinese in the archipelago.

Funsten Brothers Open China Office

A recognition of the growing importance of China as a market for furs is shown by the recent opening in Tientsin of a branch office of Funsten Brothers and Company, operators of the International Fur Exchange of St. Louis, Missouri. The office is located at 20 Victoria Terrace and is in charge of S. Eichner as resident manager. The International Fur Exchange is the largest selling organization for the disposal of raw and cured furs in the world, drawing from every fur producing center. The February sale of the exchange totalled more than $22,000,000.

The position which China is to play in the fur market was indicated during the last four months by a statement made by Roy Chapman Andrews, the American naturalist, who after a year spent in Mongolia, predicted that Urga and North China would soon become one of the largest fur markets of the Far East. The business of Funsten Brothers with China in the past has been substantial and will undoubtedly increase with the opening of the China branch.

A distinctive feature of the February sale in St. Louis was a joint exhibition by Funsten Brothers and H. R. Mallinson & Co., silk manufacturers, of the latest fur styles for women, created by Otto Kahn of New York. The show was an innovation for the United States and was commented upon widely in the American press. An attractive booklet has been issued by the companies illustrating the principal styles under the name of "St. Louis and Mallinson," some of which have reached China.

First Chinese Stock Exchange in Shanghai Opened

Shanghai's first Chinese stock and produce exchange was opened on Thursday of last week at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Szechuen Road, when the formal announcement of the organization of the Chartered Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd., was made. More than 8,000 guests attended the opening.

The exchange occupies a remodeled building of three floors, with many modern improvements embodied. On the ground floor are the marketing rooms, the market intelligence department, accounting rooms, and general offices. On the second floor are the brokerage offices, the private offices of the exchange directors, the board room, and a large private dining room for the employes.

On the third floor are recreation rooms for the employes, including a billiard room, a library, chess rooms, school rooms and a telephone exchange, each office in the building having its own private connections.

On the opening day more than 100 brokers were registered as members of the exchange. Trading began on Friday, July 2.

Business Opportunities

No. 454—The H. C. Cook Co., Ansonia, Conn., cable address "Cook," manufactures of metal novelties, "Gem" and "Ansonia" nail clippers, and the "Bull Dog" letter clip desire correspondence with prospective dealers.

No. 455—Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, California, have installed a new Foreign Trade Department intended to cater fully as much to commercial development as to the niceties of international credit and exchange. The service of the bank is offered without obligation or charge of any kind to all officials, traders and bankers, both at home and abroad and it is glad to invite patronage to this department in any way in which it may be found useful. They suggest that travelers make the Foreign Trade Department their headquarters, during visits to Los Angeles, having their mail directed in their care and calling upon them for any help or information.

No. 456—Rogers Fibre Co. (Leatheroid Division), 121 Beach St., Boston, Mass., are interested in developing a

market among the cotton mills., etc., of China for the sale of the Knocked-Down Roving Cans, which are used for holding the carded cotton and yarn in spinning and weaving mills and their Warehouse Cars.

No. 457—Standard Woven Fabric Company, 1834 Broadway, New York City, desire agent for "Multibestos Brake Lining."

No. 458—The Purchasing Agent for the Philippine government has an excess of 590 steel bars, 3½" round, 20 ft. Parties interested should communicate with the Secretary to the Governor-General, Ayuntamiento, Manila, P. I.

No. 459—C. B. Jennings Company, San Francisco, writes as follows. "An old established brokerage firm wish to represent here very reliable exporters walnuts, peanuts. Will you please have such firms open to representation telegraph firm offer c. i. f. 1,000 cases dried cracked 30 halves and 70 quarters and pieces. Cable address: 'Jennings', Bentley Code."

No. 460—D. L. Silverman, 51-53 Maiden Lane, New York, asks that his name be placed before local dealers as being interested in the purchase of Musk from China. Reference: New York Produce Exchange Bank, National Park Bank, New York.

No. 461—Yawman and Erbe Mfg. Co., Export Department 360 Broadway, New York, desire to supply complete set of catalogues of Filing System Supplies and Record Filing Cabinets, which may be consulted by interested parties.

No. 470—Hershey Creamery Company, Eleventh & Kittatinny Streets, Harrisburg, Pa., manufacturers of Sweetened Milk Flour and Milk Chocolate, are desirous of getting in touch with a reliable firm to represent their line.

No 471—Bruce & Gransberg of Amsterdam are desirous of opening relations with substantial concern in Shanghai for the exportation of all kinds of China produce and of Korean tobacco to the Netherlands and Germany. Reference: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

No. 472—H. W. Kimm, c/o Textile Department, Songdo Higher Common School, Songdo, Korea (Kaijo, Chosen), wishes to be placed in touch with a reputable firm in Shanghai exporting alpaca woolens and which would be in a position to furnish a good supply of this cloth quarterly.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since writing our last week's report the market has been keeping steady, due principally to the covering of shorts in the early positions. The new crop months have sympathized to some extent but without bringing about any increase in general business; the transactions being principally among professionals.

As to the August and September positions, we do not see anything to indicate any strength. Mills are well supplied with stocks and in addition export interests are nil whilst stocks held in the interior are more than ample to meet requirements up till the end of October.

As to the new crop, we think that although we are having a little more rain than necessary still if it clears up within the next forty-eight hours, the results will be more than beneficial.

From the above it will be seen that whatever views are entertained as to the ultimate course of prices, conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future. The situation continues to hinge on future "weather" developments. Our own opinion is that chances for successful operations continue to lie on the Bear side.

"Extracts of Correspondence"

Kiangsu Province, June 30.—The weather has been too cold and wet. What is required within the next three or four days is clear warm weather to finish chopping out and to free the crop from grass.

Yangtse Valley, June 25.—Weather a little too cool. Crop reports, however, are very favorable.

Shensi Province, June 15.—Weather fine. Crops progressing very favorably.

Shantung Province, June 27.—Dry and hot weather.

Chili Province, June 27.—Weather hot. Crop prospects are not so good. We need a few heavy showers in order to improve general conditions. Temperature 108 in the shade.

Yarn.—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market during the interval continued steady to firm with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. The new high levels to which prices have advanced show no visible effect on business.

Sampin has advanced 16 Yen during the last week. The following are the closing quotations:—

SAMPIN:—	26/6/20. closing.	2/6/20. opening.
	304.40	320.10
	310.00	326.00
	310.90	329.30
	313.00	330.—
	314.00	329.90
	.....	333.30

Liverpool, June 28, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....68.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....11.50 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....26.37 „
„ „ „ July.....23.97 „
„ „ „ October .....22.56 „

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, June 29, 1920.

New York Market:—

July. .....37.50 Cents
October .....33.21 „
December .....31.88 „
Spot.....38.75 „

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 28, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach..... Rps. 453 per Khandy

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... „ 34.00
„ Nov./Dec..... „ 31.25
Shanghai Spot..... „ 28.00
„ M-Ginned, June/July.... „ 28.50

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The Silk Market, in general, is again very quiet, with practically no change in prices.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1230
„ „ „ Extra Chops..... „ 1050
„ „ „ Medium Chops ..... „ 950
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 800
„ Market Chops..... „ 760
Tussah Best Chops..... „ 460
„ Market Chops ..... „ 405
Mienyang S. C. No. 2 ..... „ 460
Wongchow KKK No. 1-2..... „ 405

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, July 7th, 1920

Exchange :—The London price of silver after slight fluctuations is down to 51½ and 50¾ for "Spot and "Forward" respectively, i.e. 1d. and ⅞ lower than last week for these deliveries. Our rate for T/T on London at 5/0 is also 1d. down. Very little business has been passing and the Market closes easy with the Banks showing an inclination to buy the little export paper offering at under quotations. In view of tight money in New York G $ are particulary weak.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows : —

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 36,320,000 a decline of Tls. 680,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 19,750,000 a rise of $ 730,000

Estimated total value in Taels 50,700,000 a decline of Tls. 200,000.

†	Average rates for May.	Thursday July 1	Friday July 2	Sat. July 3	Monday July 5	Tuesday July 6	Wed. July 7
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/0.240			5/1	5/0	5/0	5/0
D/Dfts. ,,	—			5/1¼	5/0¼	5/0¼	5/0¼
4m/s ,,	—			5/1½	5/0½	5/0½	5/0½
T/T India	253.120			280	277	275	271
T/T France	1254.600			1220	1160	1160	1160
T/T N. Y.	98.970	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	100⅛	98¾	98½	97½
T/T H'kong	72.890			72¼	72⅛	72⅛	72¼
T/T Japan	52.550			51½	52⅛	52⅛	52¼
T/T Batavia	261.160			272	267½	267½	267½
T/T Straits	46.140			45¾	46½	46½	46½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	5/4.360			5/5	5/4	5/4	5/4
6m/s ,, ,,	5/5.620			5/6¼	5/5¼	5/5¼	5/5¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—			5/5¼	5/4¼	5/4¼	5/4¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1404.600			1370	1310	1310	1310
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	107.530			108½	106¾	106½	105½
4m/s ,, Docs	—			109¼	107⅛	107¼	106¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 5	July 6	Jnly 7
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	51⅛	51⅛	52	no wire
Shanghai Price of GoldBars(weight Tls. 10(Chauping) 978 touch			Tls. 242⁷⁰	Tls. 245⁸⁰	Tls. 245⁰⁰	Tls. 246⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)			111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100			72.7875	72.725	72.7625	72.7875
Native Bank Rate of Interest(Callmoney)			Nil	2%	3%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 45¾
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 1/16 %	New York on London	T/T 3.94
,, ,,	4 m/s. 6 1/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/9⅞
,, ,,	6 m/s. 7 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 3/7⅛
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7

New Books and Publications

Foreign Rights and Chinese Difficulties.

A Standard Work on China's International Relations

Foreign Rights and Interests in China, by Westel W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University; Legal Advisor to the Chinese Republic, 1916-17. Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins Press: 1920. 594 pp.

"THE purpose of this volume," the author tells us in his preface, "is to provide a statement of the rights of foreigners and the interests of foreign states in China as they are found to be stated in treaties with or relating to China or in other documents of an official or quasi-official character." It will be seen from this statement that the author limits himself. He does not attempt to write a history of China's foreign relations. Portugal, for instance, is not mentioned before the formal recognition of her possesion of Macao in 1887. Conditions prior to 1842 are dealt with in the opening paragraphs of chapters II and III and the body of the chapters are devoted to treaties and official communications that have force today. The author does not deal with the government of China from the point of view of a political scientist, nor does he deal with the economic usefulness of China's railways. Both the government and the railways are dealt with entirely from the point of view of the rights and the interests of foreign states or of the citizens of foreign states. The author has carried out his purpose with little deviation though he must at times have been sorely tempted.

This task of writing upon the rights and the interests of foreigners in China has its other side. It is at the same time an exposition of the limitations under which the Chinese government is compelled to act. Professor Willoughby fully appreciates this and he puts the matter in a paragraph that deserves to be quoted :

"When a national government is wholly untrammelled with regard to the management of its domestic affairs and has within its own hands the enforcement of law within its own territorial borders, its international rights and responsibilities are easily determined by a resort to well-established principles of public law. But when, as in the case of China, we have a Power which permits the exercise within its limits of all kinds of extraterritorial rights or privileges; when there exist within its territory spheres of interest, "special interests," war zones, leased territories, treaty ports, concessions, settlements, and legation quarters; when there are in force a multitude of special engagements to foreign powers with reference to commercial and industrial rights, railways and mines, loans and currency; when two of its chief revenue services—the maritime customs and the salt tax—are under foreign overhead administrative control or direction; when the proceeds of these and other revenues are definitely pledged to meet fixed charges on foreign indebtedness; when, at various points within its borders, there are stationed considerable bodies of foreign troops under foreign command—when we have these and other phenomena all carrying with them limitations upon the free exercise by the central government of its ordinary

administrative powers or its discretionary right to deal as it deems best with the individual nations with which it maintains treaty relations, we then have a condition of affairs which furnishes abundant material not only for theoretical or academic discussions by students of international jurisprudence, but for serious conflict and disputes between the nations concerned."

This last sentence states the attitude of the author and his hopes for the book better perhaps than any reviewer could. He undertakes to give a clear and authoritative exposition of all these difficulties under which China labors. He does this, with references and quotations and all the paraphernalia of modern scholarship, and he does it well. But he is a student of politics and it may be guessed that he has in mind the material for "theoretical or academic discussions." At the same time Professor Willoughby is an American citizen and it may be guessed, also, that he has in mind the possibility of "serious conflict and dispute" and wishes to do his part toward creating among Americans everywhere an intelligent and well-informed public opinion upon the matters in China that are likely to cause such conflicts. He has done a piece of scholarly work that is more than a mere book on China, he has collected and brought into useable shape the significent paragraphs from thousands of documents, so that there lies before the reader the raw material from which to make an opinion.

The usefulness of such a book no one will doubt. The orderly presentation and exposition of the important statements of an official sort upon such a range of topics as follows is of use to every American in China and to every person in whatever country, who has a desire to know about the international relations of China: extraterritoriality, foreign commerce and the rights of foreign merchants, inland navigation, patent rights, trade marks, copyrights, foreign corporations in China, landholding by foreigners in China, concessions and settlements, leased areas, the "open door," spheres of interest, Japanese in Manchuria, the German rights in Shantung, Japan in Shantung, the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, opium in China, China's foreign depts and railway loans.

This book by no means takes the place of either of the books by Morse. It deals with a narrower range of subjects than his *International Relations* and where it deals with the same subjects it brings the account down to 1920. The arrangement is topical which makes the book different from the *International Relations*. Morse's *Trade and Administration* on the other hand covers more nearly the same ground but Morse's book is out of date. The student must have it, however, for Morse is interested in economic generalizations, while Willoughby is not. Willoughby's book forms an indispensible supplement to such works as those of Wellington Koo, M. T. Z. Tyau, Jernigan and Overlach.

Another mistake to be avoided is the conclusion that this book takes the place of the books of Millard and Putnam Weale. Both of these men use the material that is here presented but they use it to draw conclusions and to "estimate the ethical character and practical wisdom" of policies which Willoughby expressly states that he does not do.

Professor Willoughby's next duty lies in this direction. He has given us a reference book that no student of Chinese relations will be able to get on without. For this he deserves much thanks. He ought in the near future to try his able hand at the task of working out a constructive and liberal American policy toward the Far East. By this book he has earned the right to speak and won the assurance that he will be listened to.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, July 5, 1920.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: W. R. Harvey, Nanking; J. H. Free; P. Calceno, Tokio; J. B. Dickson, Nanking; Miss J. Rice; E. R. Raymond, Hongkong; W. H. Howe, Tientsin; Mrs. Shrap, New York; Miss Guest, Manila; R. McCallum, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Penning; Miss G. W. Ray, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Knode, New York; Mr and Mrs. Belaffsky, Chicago; G. J. Adams, Peking; S. Boadhoneff, Hankow; P. H. Bye, Foochow; J. P. Thornton; L. Hagood; E. D. Pearson, Hankow; H. C. Hill; J. E. Covington, Tsingtao; R.C. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. J. Joseph, England; L. C. Howard, New York; C. J. Roberts; Mme. Peskoff, Harbin; Surg. P. MacArthur; M. Uchida, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. P. Heatt, New York; E.W. Smith, San Francisco; R. F. Cave, Peking; A. A. Girman; D. C. Oldenberg; Turilli, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pilling; N. G. Wood; L. D. Brilland; P. B. Shelmeraine, Peking; Capt. B. D. Issaieff, Nanking; R. W. David; Chas. Reich, Yokohama; J. E. Griffin, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. William, Cincinnati; A. G. Tompkins; Mr. and Mrs. Lummis, San Francisco; Miss E. F. Payne, Peking; Geo. Reindal, New York; O. W. Grisgino, Hongkong; C. D. Wanfield, Manila; P. B. Kyne, San Francisco; Miss N. Haig; Mrs. Andersen, New York; Mrs. Cassidy, New York; Mrs. E. S. Bailey, St. Louis; Mrs. J. B. Dally, St. Louis; Miss F. Smith, St. Louis; Miss M. Smith; Mrs. A. C. Smith; L. R. Burton, Hongkong; J. P. Crewen; J. B. Hughes; Mrs. M. E. Wortmon, Portland.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during he week; W. C. Jackson, Hongkong; S. G. Wrentmore, Dairen; L. Estublier; E. A. Booth, Chihli; Dr. M. Sosken, Tsingtao; C. Trimm, Hongkong; H. S. Hurley, Hongkong; Koreloff, Vladivostok; Narusk; Rassatkin, Vladivostok; Zemel, Vladivostok; Visotzky, Vladivostok; J. S. Mann, Hankow; F. H. Betz; E. Makaroff, Peking; T. White, Hankow; F. Nightingale, Wuhu; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wordale, Peking; Miss D. E. Busby, Peking; Mrs. White, Peking; Shea Ying Sen, Dalny; Demengkin' Dalny; E. de Lemon, San Francisco; R. Chartran, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Tobrassen, Hongkong.

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All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Miscellaneous Filings

June 25, 1920; Cause No. 1038; U. S. v. J. Van Assen; affidavit; writ.
" 25, " Cause No. 1039; U. S. v. J. McNealy and J. Lacey; affidavit; writ.
" 26, " Cause No. 1040; U. S. v. P. McWhirter; affidavit.
" 26, " Cause No. 157; In re general assignment of A. S. Fobes; Auditors report.
" 26, " In re Estate of R. R. Endicott; final report and statement.
" 28, " Cause No. 807; In re estate of Edith Jane Stanley; final account.
" 28, " Cause No. 1041; Asia Banking Corporation v. American Sales Corporation; petition; summons.
" 28, " In re application of Helen Lord Leary McCauley; for admission to the Bar; report and motion.
" 28, " Cause No. 614; In re last Will and Testament of William Howard; deposition.
" 29, " Cause No. 1043; Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolia Export Co., complaint.
July 2, 1920; Cause No. 1045; Ring Mow Zu v. The Wilkins Bros., Co., Inc; petition.
" 2, " Notice of death of Emil Hugo Yost.
" 2, " Cause No. 1025; R. I. Herrick v. Standard Products Co; answer.
" 3, " Cause No. 925; In re estate of John M. Swan, deceased; deposition.
" 3, " Cause No. 1046; Tung Hung Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc; petition.
" 3, " Cause No. 1047; U. S. v. A. Zumbella; complaint.
" 6, " Cause No. 935; Ivanovitch Dokoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co; deposition.
July 6, 1920; Cause No. 1046; Tung Hung Teh v. The Barkley Co., Inc; summons.
" 6, " Cause No. 1048; U. S. v. F. S. Upham; complaint; summons.
" 6, " Cause No. 913; In re estate of Frederick Peter George bond of administrator; oath; depositions.

Hearings:

June 24, 1920; Cause No. 1035; U. S. vs. C. B. Weiss on complaint testimony of Su Liang Chow, B. C. McRobbie, and defendant heard.
" 25, " Cause No; 1036-37; U. S. vs. Albert Porter, Mark Conway and Robert Burns; on complaint testimony of Wm. J. Ryle, Sung Ching San, Woo Chi Yuen, Tsha Kwen Daung, Koh Yung Song, Yang Sz China, S. H. Rowlings, Donald MacInnes, Thos Morris, R. Schombel and defendants taken.
" 26, " Cause No. 1040; U. S. v. Peter McWhirter on complaint; testimony of Richard Brennen, John Gorman, Henry S. Throckmorton and defendant taken.
" 26, " Cause No. 614; In re Last Will and Testament of Wm. Howard; Deposition of Ah Chun Howard taken.
" 28, " Cause No. 1038; U. S. v. J. M. McNealy and J. Lacey; on complaint; testimony of R. H. Wright Andrew Hovland, Bayer J. Whitehead, Randolph R. Constantino, Francis Condliffe, Jas. McNealy, John Lacey, Wm Watson, A. T. Linders F. Randall, taken.
" 28, " Cause No. 1038; U. S. v. Van Assen; on complaint; testimony of R. H. Wright, Andrew Hovland, B. J. Whitehead, Randolph R. Constantino, John L. Brennen, Loyd E. Handcock, A. T. Linders, Martin Ness, Wm. Watson and defendants heard.

Judgments and Orders:

June 16, 1920; Cause No. 1035; U. S. v. C. B. Weiss; judgment.
" 25, " Cause No. 1036; U. S. v. Albert Porter, Robert Burns, Mark Conway, Lawrence O'Hollarun; judgments.
" 26, " Cause No. 1040; U. S. v. Peter MacWirter; judgment.
" 29, " Cause No. 1042; Fu Kee v. J. M. Murray; judgment.
" 29, " Cause No. 1000; Hseih Po-Hsiang v. Shippers' Commercial Corporation; order sustaining demurrer.
" 29, " Cause No. 1039; U. S. v. J. McNealy and J. Lacey; judgment.
" 29, " Cause No. 1038; U. S. v. Van Assen; judgment.
July 2, 1920; Cause No. 728; In re last will and testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; order discharging administrator on filing receipts.

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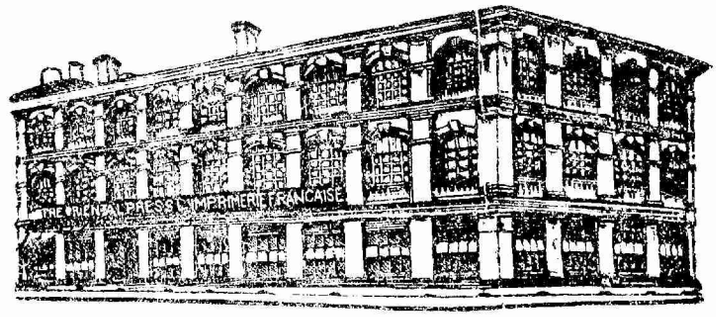

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Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from April 21 to April 30, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	293003	993365	3720	1290088	123535	.....	10844246	1000320	.....	9.23	1682206	102517	.....	6.09
Peking-Mukden	286762	337995	5380	630137	139510	.....	7423775	1234610	.....	16.63	1168062	44559	.....	3.81
Tientsin-Pukow	195036	251124	12052	458212	30907	.....	5291501	148637	.....	2.81	960425	153391	.....	15.97
Shanghai-Nanking	120189	61270	3605	185064	17091	.....	1990139	170743	.....	8.58	496582	.....	10074	-2.03
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	73614	26067	1329	101010	20160	.....	917149	80267	.....	8.58	260133	20188	.....	7.76
Cheng-Tai	21961	129697	5220	156878	55567	.....	1586487	509700	.....	32.13	270336	39858	.....	14.75
Canton-Kowloon	30351	3437	700	34488	.....	45	367215	4782	.....	1.30	89627	1744	.....	1.95
Kirin-Changchun	20263	40302	335	60900	.....	52016	797426	216697	.....	27.17	132175	7407	.....	4.85
Taokow-Chinghua	6201	21889	443	28533	6804	.....	314696	.....	4049	-1.29	74130	2326	.....	3.14
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3480	16849	.....	20329	6033	.....	201824	41685	.....	20.61	60720	1020	.....	1.68
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy														
Kaifeng-Honan	26587	32662	1183	60432	13004	.....	540687	60585	.....	11.21	94344	.....	500	-0.53
Wuchang-Changsha	34412	29555	.....	63967	5433	.....	553301	164954	.....	29.81	153291	101730	.....	66.40
Ssu-Tsen	8208	14810	19	23037	3732	.....	332953	99003	.....	29.74	39413	4751	.....	12.06
TOTAL	1120067	1959022	33986	3113075	369715	.....	31161399	3727934	.....	15.12	5481444	467917	.....	10.38

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications